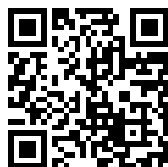


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# *The King's Royal Rifle Corps chronicle*

"Celer et audax" Club, London. Historical Committee





**Rifle Corps Chronicle**  
**905.**



**The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle  
for 1905.**









Photo by W. & D. Downey,]

[57 & 61, Ebury Street, S.W.

GENERAL H.R.H. GEORGE F. E. A. PRINCE OF WALES  
AND DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK,  
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.  
COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

of the Army and Navy.  
JOHN F. M. KELLY.



# THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE.

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## ERRATA.

On title page, read *Major* The Hon. R. M. Stuart Wortley,  
D.S.O., instead of *Captain*.

On portrait facing page 50, read *Colonel Commandant* and  
Battalion, instead of *Colonel Commanding*.

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CAPTAIN THE HON. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, D.S.O.

## Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

MAJOR T. M. RILEY.

## Winchester:

WARREN AND SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET.

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THE Committee desire to express their thanks to all who have helped by contributing articles, etc.





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# **The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar**

**1905.**

*Compiled by* **MAJOR T. M. RILEY.**



Painted by W. & D. Downey.

15th W. of Port. Street, S.W.

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**Abstract**

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# **The King's Royal Rifle Corps Calendar**

**1905.**

*Compiled by* MAJOR T. M. RILEY.



## JANUARY, 1906.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>M</b>	<b>1</b>	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1878.—Helmets issued to 1st Bn.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>2</b>	1877.—1st Bn. landed in England from Halifax.
<b>W</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>5</b>	1827.—Duke of York died. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
<b>S</b>	<b>6</b>	1838.—1st Bn. moved from Corfu to Zante. 1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>7</b>	1879.—Surrender of Kandahar.
<b>M</b>	<b>8</b>	1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>9</b>	1819.—1st Bn. South Africa to West Indies and thence to England.
<b>W</b>	<b>10</b>	1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo.
<b>Th</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>13</b>	1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>14</b>	1897.—Wreck of the <i>Warren Hastings</i> , with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn.
<b>M</b>	<b>15</b>	1873.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>16</b>	1809.—2nd Bn. at Corunna under Sir John Moore.
<b>W</b>	<b>17</b>	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India.
<b>Th</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>19</b>	1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.).
<b>S</b>	<b>20</b>	1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>21</b>	1900.—Tugela River crossed (3rd Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>22</b>	1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>24</b>	1900.—Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.).
<b>Th</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>27</b>	1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>28</b>	1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>30</b>	1841.—Brunswick percussion Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
<b>W</b>	<b>31</b>	1865.—Depôt of 2nd Bn. joined Service Companies at Aldershot.

**FEBRUARY.****Day Date****TABLE OF EVENTS**

<b>Th</b>	<b>1</b>	1866.—2nd Bn. moved from England to Ireland.
<b>F</b>	<b>2</b>	1901.—1st Bn. in action at Roodepoort, South Africa.
<b>S</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>5</b>	1762.—Capture of Port Royal, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Capture of Vaal Kraantz (3rd Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>6</b>	1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe (2nd and 4th Bns.).
<b>W</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>8</b>	1807.—Capture of Fort Dessaix Martinique. 1881.—Ingogo (3rd Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>	1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth.
<b>S</b>	<b>10</b>	1895.—3rd Bn. Parkhurst to Shorncliffe.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>11</b>	1850.—Expedition against Affreedees (1st Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>12</b>	1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>13</b>	1762.—3rd Bn. at Capture of Martinique.
<b>W</b>	<b>14</b>	1877.—New pattern haversack issued to 1st Bn.
<b>Th</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>16</b>	1900.—Cingold (3rd Bn.).
<b>S</b>	<b>17</b>	1809.—3rd Bn. at capture of Martinique.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>18</b>	1900.—Monte Christo (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Paardeberg.
<b>M</b>	<b>19</b>	1862.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Burmah. 1879.—3rd Bn. sailed for South Africa. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>20</b>	1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for service against Indians.
<b>W</b>	<b>21</b>	1849.—Battle of Goojerat.
<b>Th</b>	<b>22</b>	1849.—1st Bn. started from Thelum to Rawal Pindi and Peshawur (Sikh War).
<b>F</b>	<b>23</b>	1814.—5th Bn. at Passage of the Adour.
<b>S</b>	<b>24</b>	1862.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from China.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>26</b>	1852.—Wreck of <i>Birkenhead</i> , 31 Riflemen lost. 1825.—"Albuera," "Pyrenees," "Nive" granted.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>27</b>	1814.—Battle of Orthes (5th Bn.). 1900.—Battle of Pieter's Hill (3rd Bn.).
<b>W</b>	<b>28</b>	1860.—2nd Bn. started for China. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith (1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.).

## MARCH.

Day Date

### TABLE OF EVENTS

<b>Th</b>	<b>1</b>	1884.—3rd Bn. present at Relief of Tokar.
<b>F</b>	<b>2</b>	1830.—2nd Bn. arrived from West Indies.
<b>S</b>	<b>3</b>	1869.—Field-Marshal H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1779.—Engagement at Hudson's Ferry.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>6</b>	1860.—V.C. granted to Lieutenant A. Heathcote and 6 Riflemen for Indian Mutiny.
<b>W</b>	<b>7</b>	1866.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to Malta. 1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth.
<b>Th</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>10</b>	1852.—2nd Bn. formed part of a Force to attack Iron Mountains, South Africa.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>11</b>	1841.—2nd Bn. moved from Mediterranean to West Indies.
<b>M</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>13</b>	1895.—Maxim Gun (303) issued to 1st Bn. 1884.—3rd Bn. at Tamai.
<b>W</b>	<b>14</b>	1811.—Skirmish at Pombal.
<b>Th</b>	<b>15</b>	1811.—Action of Casa Nova. 1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at the Cape.
<b>F</b>	<b>16</b>	1895.—1st Bn. detailed for Chitral Relief Force. 1904.—3rd Bn. moved from Cork to Bermuda.
<b>S</b>	<b>17</b>	1860.—1st Bn. moved from India to England, and was thanked by Governor-General for services. 1904.—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>18</b>	1812.—5th Bn. at siege of Badajos. 1901.—4th Bn. Mounted Infantry Company embarked for South Africa.
<b>M</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>20</b>	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Natal.
<b>W</b>	<b>21</b>	1794.—Capture of Martinique.
<b>Th</b>	<b>22</b>	1879.—3rd Bn. started on Zulu Campaign. 1903.—3rd Bn. arrived from South Africa.
<b>F</b>	<b>23</b>	1862.—3rd Bn. arrived at Thayetmyo from India. 1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies.
<b>S</b>	<b>24</b>	1846.—1st Bn. started to Scinde.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>25</b>	1876.—7th or Dépôt Bn. broken up.
<b>M</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>27</b>	1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition.
<b>W</b>	<b>28</b>	1844.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Canada.
<b>Th</b>	<b>29</b>	1895.—1st Bn. started on Chitral Relief Expedition. 1904.—Dépôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.
<b>F</b>	<b>30</b>	1828.—1st Bn. embarked at Lisbon for Ireland.
<b>S</b>	<b>31</b>	1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time).



**APRIL.**

Day Date

**TABLE OF EVENTS**

<b>Sun</b>	<b>1</b>	1863.—Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commandant. 1874.—Busbies issued. Ahmed Khel, Kandahar, Afghanistan, and South Africa granted 1881.
<b>M</b>	<b>2</b>	1879.—3rd Bn. at Battle of Ginghilovo.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>3</b>	1879.—Relief of Ekhowe (3rd Bn.). 1895.—Malakand Pass, Chitral (1st Bn.).
<b>W</b>	<b>4</b>	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.).
<b>Th</b>	<b>5</b>	1856.—2nd Bn. detachments in Kaffraria relieved by German Legion.
<b>F</b>	<b>6</b>	1812.—Storming of Badajoz (5th Bn.).
<b>S</b>	<b>7</b>	1891.—1st Bn. started on Miranzai Expedition.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>8</b>	1795.—3rd. Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies.
<b>M</b>	<b>9</b>	1800.—Clothing Warrant issued allowing green clothing to 5th Bn.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>10</b>	1814.—Battle of Toulouse.
<b>W</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>12</b>	1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadeloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.).
<b>F</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>14</b>	1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>15</b>	1811.—Surrender of Olivenza.
<b>M</b>	<b>16</b>	1825.—Duke of York's button given to 1st Bn.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>17</b>	1781.—Skirmish at Hobkirks. 1858.—Action of Bagawallah.
<b>W</b>	<b>18</b>	1858.—Capture of Nugeelabad. 1815.—Peninsula granted.
<b>Th</b>	<b>19</b>	1880.—Battle of Ahmed Khel (2nd Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>21</b>	1858.—Action of Nugena. Relief of Moradabad and Dojura.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>22</b>	1794.—Capture of Guadeloupe.
<b>M</b>	<b>23</b>	1880.—Action at Arzu (Afghan War—2nd Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>25</b>	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta.
<b>Th</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>27</b>	1760.—Second Battle of Quebec.
<b>S</b>	<b>28</b>	1760.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Plains of Abraham, Canada.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>29</b>	1780.—1st Bn. at Capture of Fort St. John, Nicaragua.
<b>M</b>	<b>30</b>	1804.—Capture of Surinam.

## MAY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>Tu</b>	<b>1</b>	1872.—Valise equipment issued to 1st Bn. 1904.—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales appointed Colonel in Chief.
<b>W</b>	<b>2</b>	1797.—Attack on Porto Rico. 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for South Africa.
<b>Th</b>	<b>3</b>	1811.—Combat of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>5</b>	1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>6</b>	1758.—16 Rifled Fusils issued to 1st Bn. 1858.—Capture of Bareilly (1st Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>7</b>	1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore Rifles in place of 5-groove Rifles.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>8</b>	1845.—Companies distinguished by letters instead of numbers.
<b>W</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>10</b>	1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajos. 1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>11</b>	1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore.
<b>S</b>	<b>12</b>	1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>13</b>	1850.—New pattern cap pockets issued to 1st Bn.
<b>M</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>15</b>	1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa.
<b>W</b>	<b>16</b>	1811.—Battle of Albuhera. 1760.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Quebec.
<b>Th</b>	<b>17</b>	1847.—2nd Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England.
<b>F</b>	<b>18</b>	1760.—The French forced to raise the Siege of Quebec. 1763.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded.
<b>S</b>	<b>19</b>	1812.—Action of Almaraz.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>20</b>	1870.—Red River Expedition started (1st Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>21</b>	1844.—2nd Bn. Dépôt disembarked at Glasgow.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>22</b>	1844.—2nd Bn. Dépôt arrived at Stirling from Ireland.
<b>W</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>24</b>	1858.—Capture of Forts Bunnai and Mehundee (1st Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>25</b>	1846.—2nd Bn. Dépôt embarked at Leith for Chatham.
<b>S</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>27</b>	1863.—2nd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot.
<b>M</b>	<b>28</b>	1864.—Whitworth Rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>30</b>	1857.—Action of the Hindun (1st Bn.).
<b>Th</b>	<b>31</b>	1858.—Capture of Shahabad (1st Bn.).

**JUNE.****Day Date****TABLE OF EVENTS**

<b>F</b>	<b>1</b>	1835.—Service and Depôt Companies 2nd Bn. separated.
<b>S</b>	<b>2</b>	1758.—2nd and 3rd. Bns. arrived before Louisburg.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>4</b>	1841.—2nd Bn. arrived at Jamaica from Ionian Islands.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>5</b>	1759.—2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Quebec under Wolfe.
<b>W</b>	<b>6</b>	1864.—1st Bn. moved from England to Ireland.
<b>Th</b>	<b>7</b>	1857.—Battle of Badlee Ki Serai and Capture of Heights before Delhi (1st Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>9</b>	1840.—1st Bn. arrived in England from Corfu
<b>Sun</b>	<b>10</b>	1796.—Defeat of Caribs at Vigic in the Island of Grenada.
<b>M</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>13</b>	1893.—Indian Medal and Clasp Hazara issued to 1st Bn.
<b>Th</b>	<b>14</b>	1760.—Grenadiers 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Montreal.
<b>F</b>	<b>15</b>	1808.—5th Bn. started for Portugal.
<b>S</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>18</b>	1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca (Peninsula).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>19</b>	1829.—New pattern knapsack issued.
<b>W</b>	<b>20</b>	1757.—Expedition under Colonel Boquet to borders of South Carolina. 1798.—Engagement at Goff's Bridge. Rifles first used in action by 5th Bn.
<b>Th</b>	<b>21</b>	1813.—Battle of Vittoria (5th Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>22</b>	1869.—4th Bn. moved from New Brunswick to England.
<b>S</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>24</b>	1817.—7th Bn. disbanded.
<b>M</b>	<b>25</b>	1824.—Regiment made a British Corps and title changed to "Duke of York's Own."
<b>Tu</b>	<b>26</b>	1861.—4th Bn. moved from Ireland to Canada. 1904.—4th Bn. arrived at Gosport from South Africa.
<b>W</b>	<b>27</b>	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded.
<b>Th</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>29</b>	1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China.
<b>S</b>	<b>30</b>	

# JULY.

Day Date

## TABLE OF EVENTS

<b>Sun</b>	<b>1</b>	1881.—Title of Corps changed from 60th Rifles to King's Royal Rifle Corps.
<b>M</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>5</b>	1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>7</b>	1873.—Glengarry caps issued to 1st Bn.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>8</b>	1850.—H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
<b>M</b>	<b>9</b>	1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review at Aldershot.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>10</b>	1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service against mutineers.
<b>W</b>	<b>11</b>	1845.—1st Bn. moved from Ireland to India.
<b>Th</b>	<b>12</b>	1799.—6th and 7th Bns. raised.
<b>F</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>14</b>	1836.—1st Bn. moved from Malta to Corfu.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>15</b>	1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria. 1824.—2nd Bn. became Rifles.
<b>M</b>	<b>16</b>	1874.—4th Bn. moved from Portland to Devonport. 1896.—2nd Bn. from Malta to South Africa.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>17</b>	1883.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta.
<b>W</b>	<b>18</b>	1812.—Skirmish at Castragon.
<b>Th</b>	<b>19</b>	1817.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Nova Scotia.
<b>F</b>	<b>20</b>	1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry engaged in action with Matabele.
<b>S</b>	<b>21</b>	1759.—1st Bn. formed part of Force for invasion of Canada.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>22</b>	1812.—Battle of Salamanca (5th Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>25</b>	1759.—Capture of Fort Niagara. 1813.—Battle of the Pyrenees. 1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded.
<b>Th</b>	<b>26</b>	1758.—Capture of Louisburg. 1800.—1st clothing warrant issued for dress of Regiment.
<b>F</b>	<b>27</b>	1758.—Capture of Fort Frontenac. 1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester, "4th time."
<b>S</b>	<b>28</b>	1809.—Battle of Talavera (5th Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>29</b>	1809.—Battle of Pyrenees (5th Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>31</b>	1759.—Motto of <i>Celer et Audax</i> given by Wolfe to the Regiment at attack of Montmorenci.

**AUGUST.**

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>W</b>	<b>1</b>	1856.—Double-breasted tunic issued.
<b>Th</b>	<b>2</b>	1860.—Capture of Peh-Tang (2nd Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>3</b>	1860.—2nd Bn formed part of Force at Peh-Tang, China.
<b>S</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>5</b>	1857.—3rd Bn. moved from Ireland to India.
<b>M</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>7</b>	1758.—Part of 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Prince Edward's Island
<b>W</b>	<b>8</b>	1857.—3rd Bn. embarked for Madras. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot. South Africa.
<b>Th</b>	<b>9</b>	1880.—2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Roberts.
<b>F</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>11</b>	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Ulundi. Zulu War.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>13</b>	1762.—Capture of Havannah. 1901.—Battle near Lydenburg, South Africa (1st Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>14</b>	1860.—Capture of Fort Tanguhu (2nd Bn. present).
<b>W</b>	<b>15</b>	1850.—H. R. H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
<b>Th</b>	<b>16</b>	1808.—Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>17</b>	1808.—Battle of Roleia (5th Bn.).
<b>S</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>19</b>	1856.—Enfield-Pritchett Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
<b>M</b>	<b>20</b>	1799.—Part of 5th Bn. at Surinam.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>21</b>	1808.—Battle of Vimiera 5th Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Taku Forts (2nd Bn.).
<b>W</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>23</b>	1797.—H. R. H. Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1799.—Reduction of Surinam.
<b>F</b>	<b>24</b>	1814.—2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine. 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa.
<b>S</b>	<b>25</b>	1760.—Capture of Fort Isle Royale. 1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>28</b>	1879.—Capture of Ketchwayo.
<b>W</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>31</b>	1880. Termination of march from Cabul to Kandahar.

## SEPTEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>S</b>	<b>1</b>	1880.—Battle of Kandahar (2nd Bn.). 1813.—7th Rifle Bn. raised in Guernsey.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>2</b>	1870.—4th Bn. moved from Colchester to Aldershot. 1900.—Mounted Infantry Company in action (1st Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>3</b>	1884.—3rd Bn. arrived at Mount Troodos, Cyprus.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>5</b>	1867.—1st Bn. moved from Mediterranean to Canada.
<b>Th</b>	<b>6</b>	1760.—1st and 4th Bns. at siege of Montreal.
<b>F</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>8</b>	1760.—Capture of Montreal (2nd and 3rd Bns.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>9</b>	1882.—Action at Kassassin (3rd Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>11</b>	1863.—"Delhi" granted. 1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles.
<b>W</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>13</b>	1759.—Battle of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1860.—Capture of Pekin (2nd Bn.). 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (3rd Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>14</b>	1867.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to India.
<b>S</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>Sun</b>	<b>16</b>	1759.—Grenadiers of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns. at Capture of Savannah.
<b>M</b>	<b>17</b>	1759.—Capture of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>18</b>	1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for S. Africa.
<b>W</b>	<b>19</b>	1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.).
<b>Th</b>	<b>20</b>	1857.—Assault and Capture of Delhi (1st Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>22</b>	1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham. 1902.—1st Bn. embarked for Malta.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>23</b>	1852.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
<b>M</b>	<b>24</b>	1858.—Wing of 2nd Bn. moved from Kaffraria to India.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>25</b>	1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.).
<b>W</b>	<b>26</b>	1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition.
<b>Th</b>	<b>27</b>	1810.—Battle of Busaco (5th Bn.). 1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Pontac (5th Bn.).
<b>F</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>29</b>	1821.—Peninsular honors granted.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>30</b>	1758.—General, afterwards Lord, Amherst, K.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

## OCTOBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>M</b>	1	1873.—Busbies and Glengarries issued to 4th Bn.
<b>Tu</b>	2	1790.—Battle of Bergen.
<b>W</b>	3	1879.—3rd Bn. returned to Natal from Zulu War.
<b>Th</b>	4	
<b>F</b>	5	1860.—New pattern chako issued to 1st Bn.
<b>S</b>	6	1803.—1st Bn. moved from South America to Nova Scotia.
<b>Sun</b>	7	1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.).
<b>M</b>	8	1858.—Action of Bark-ka-Gong (1st Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	9	1779.—Repulse of the French attack on Savannah.
<b>W</b>	10	1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N. S.
<b>Th</b>	11	1870.—2nd Bn. started on Maori Expedition.
<b>F</b>	12	1870.—1st Bn. returned from Red River Expedition.
<b>S</b>	13	1824.—Steel scabbards sanctioned for Officers.
<b>Sun</b>	14	1794.—2 Companies 4th Bn. at siege of Fort Matilda, Guadeloupe.
<b>M</b>	15	1824.—Motto, " <i>Celer et Audax</i> ," resumed.
<b>Tu</b>	16	1852.—One Company 2nd Bn. while escorting convoy attacked by Kaffirs.
<b>W</b>	17	1834.—1st Bn. moved from Gibraltar to Malta. 1902.—1st Bn. arrived at Malta.
<b>Th</b>	18	1858.—1st Bn. started on Oude Campaign.
<b>F</b>	19	1858.—Action of Pusgaon.
<b>S</b>	20	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns. 1899.—Battle of Talana Hill (1st Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	21	1812.—Capture of Burgos (Peninsula)—5th Bn.
<b>M</b>	22	1835.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Mediterranean.
<b>Tu</b>	23	1837.—2nd Bn. ordered from Gibraltar to Corfu.
<b>W</b>	24	
<b>Th</b>	25	1858.—Action of Rissoolpore. 1905.—3rd Bn. arrived at Alder-shot from Bermuda.
<b>F</b>	26	
<b>S</b>	27	1759.—Brigade-General The Hon. J. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec.
<b>Sun</b>	28	1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos (5th Bn.).
<b>M</b>	29	1851.—3 Companies 2nd Bn. started for Kaffir War.
<b>Tu</b>	30	1867.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Calcutta from England. 1899.—Battle of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.).
<b>W</b>	31	Battle of Brakenlaagte (25th M. I.).

## NOVEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>S</b>	<b>1</b>	1858.—Action of Mehundee and Biswah (1st Bn.).
<b>Sun</b>	<b>2</b>	1861.—China Medals issued to 2nd Bn.
<b>M</b>	<b>3</b>	1849.—1st Bn. started on Euzuffzie Expedition.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>4</b>	1851.—Passage of the Great Kei (2nd Bn.).
<b>W</b>	<b>5</b>	1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah.
<b>Th</b>	<b>6</b>	1813.—8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. authorized.
<b>F</b>	<b>7</b>	1871.—3rd Bn. embarked for Aden from India.
<b>S</b>	<b>8</b>	1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>9</b>	to 13th. 1813.—Battle of Nive (5th Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>10</b>	1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>11</b>	1849.—Capture of Luggoo.
<b>W</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>13</b>	1891.—3rd Bn. arrived in England from Gibraltar.
<b>F</b>	<b>14</b>	1849.—Capture of Pallee Zoomundie and Thear Khana. (1st Bn.)
<b>S</b>	<b>15</b>	1835.—Half 2nd Bn. embarked for Gibraltar from Cork. 1899.— Battle of Colenso.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>18</b>	1858.—Short Enfield Rifles issued to 3rd Bn.
<b>W</b>	<b>19</b>	1894.—Winchester Barracks, including Quarters of Depôt, destroyed by fire.
<b>Th</b>	<b>20</b>	1852.—Punjab, Mooltan, and Goojerat granted.
<b>F</b>	<b>21</b>	1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles.
<b>S</b>	<b>22</b>	1894.—Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>23</b>	1858.—Action of Toolespore (1st Bn.).
<b>M</b>	<b>24</b>	1880.—1st Bn. moved from Aldershot to Ireland.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>25</b>	1755.—Regiment raised. Earl of Loudoun appointed first Colonel-in-Chief.
<b>W</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>27</b>	1757.—Major-General Abercrombie appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
<b>F</b>	<b>28</b>	1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica.
<b>S</b>	<b>29</b>	1829.—2nd Bn. moved from West Indies to Isle of Wight.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>31</b>	1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, clothed in green, and armed with Rifles.



**DECEMBER.**

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
<b>Th</b>	<b>1</b>	1892.—Lee-Metford Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
<b>F</b>	<b>2</b>	1842.—Sir W. G. Davey appointed Colonel-Commandant.
<b>S</b>	<b>3</b>	1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>5</b>	1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa.
<b>Tu</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>W</b>	<b>7</b>	1859.—Capture of Fort Mittowlee (1st Bn.).
<b>Th</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>	1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops.
<b>S</b>	<b>10</b>	1813.—Battle of Nivelle. 1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Formes.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>11</b>	1871.—1st Bn. moved from Quebec to Halifax.
<b>M</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>13</b>	1813.—Battle of St. Jean-de-Luz. 1755.—Act of Parliament 29th, Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment.
<b>W</b>	<b>14</b>	1813.—8th Rifle Bn. raised at Lisbon.
<b>Th</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>17</b>	1865.—3rd Bn. moved from Burmah to India.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>M</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Tu</b>	<b>20</b>	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Channel Islands to West Indies.
<b>W</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>Th</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>S</b>	<b>24</b>	1880.—2nd Bn. returned from Afghan War.
<b>Sun</b>	<b>25</b>	1758.—Capture of Fort du Quesne (Pittsburg).
<b>M</b>	<b>26</b>	1858.—Action of Dumoriagunge (1st Bn.).
<b>Tu</b>	<b>27</b>	1778.—Part of 4th Bn. started on Expedition to Georgia.
<b>W</b>	<b>28</b>	1801.—6th Bn. moved from England to West Indies.
<b>Th</b>	<b>29</b>	1871.—3rd Bn. moved from India to Aden.
<b>F</b>	<b>30</b>	1806.—3rd Bn. moved from Portsmouth to Channel Islands.

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1905.

RIFLE DEPOT—WINCHESTER.

"*Celer et Audax.*"

"Louisberg," "Quebec, 1759," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Martinique," "Talavera,"  
 "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera," "Cuidad Rodrigo," "Badajoz,"  
 "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"  
 "Peninsula," "Punjab," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts,"  
 "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmed Khel," "Kandahar, 1880,"  
 "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral,"  
 "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Line and Militia Battalions.

	<i>Uniform--Green.</i>	<i>Facings--Scarlet.</i>
1st Battalion (60th Foot)	- - -	<i>Egypt.</i>
2nd " "	( " " ) - - -	<i>Ranikhet, Bengal.</i>
3rd " "	( " " ) - - -	<i>Aldershot.</i>
4th " "	( " " ) - - -	<i>Gosport.</i>
5th " "	(Huntingdon Militia)	<i>Huntingdon.</i>
7th " "	(R. 2nd Middlesex Militia)	<i>Barnet.</i>
8th " "	(Carlow Militia)	<i>Carlow.</i>
9th " "	(North Cork Militia)	<i>Mallow.</i>
Depôt and Record Office	- - -	<i>Winchester.</i>

Volunteer Battalions.

1st Battalion (1st Middlesex)	- -	<i>Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
2nd " { (2nd " )	- -	<i>Fulham House, Putney Bridge, Fulham, S. W.</i>
2nd " { (26th " , attached)	- -	<i>45a, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S. W.</i>
3rd " (4th " )	- -	<i>Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
4th " (5th " )	- -	<i>137, Park Road, Regent's Park, N. W.</i>
5th " { (12th " )	- -	<i>Somerset House.</i>
5th " { (25th " , attached)	- -	<i>Somerset House.</i>
6th " (13th " )	- -	<i>Queen's Hall, 58, Buckingham Gate, S. W.</i>
7th " (21st " )	- -	<i>17, Penton Street, Pentonville.</i>
8th " (22nd " )	- -	<i>3, Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, W. C.</i>
9th " (27th " )	- -	<i>Harrow School.</i>
10th " (1st London)	- -	<i>130, Bunhill Row, E. C.</i>
11th " (2nd " )	- -	<i>57a, Farringdon Road, E. C.</i>
12th " (3rd " )	- -	<i>24, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E. C.</i>
1st Cadet Battalion	- -	<i>42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E. C.</i>

Colonel-in-Chief - - General *H. R. H. George F. E. A., Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Col-in-Chief R. Fus., R.W. Fus., R. Mar. and Cam'n. Highrs., Personal A.D.C. to the King* - 1 May 1904

Colonels Commandant - *W.C. Buller, Gen., Rt. Hon. Sir R. H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. [R], 1st Batt.* - 13 July 1895  
*Grenfell, Gen., Rt. Hon. F. W., Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 2nd L. G. [R], s., 2nd Batt.* - 7 Aug. 1898  
*Williams, Maj.-Gen. (Hon. Lt.-Gen.) H. F.* { 29 July 1903  
*R, 3rd Batt.* - 6 Oct. 1901  
*Hinxman, Maj.-Gen. R. W., R, 4th Batt.* - 29 July 1903

Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt - Herbert, Col. E. W., *C.B.* 25 May 1904  
*col.* 15 Oct. 1902

Adjutant, Rifle Depôt - Armytage, Capt. G. A., *K.R.R.C.* 16 May 1903

Quarter-Master, Rifle Depôt - White, A. - 11 Oct. 1905  
*hon. capt.* 5 May, 1897  
 22 Aug. 1902

## 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions.

### Lieutenant-Colonels (4).

- 4 Fortescue, F. A., *p.s.c.* 15 Oct. 1902  
*bt. col.* 15 Oct. 1905  
 2 Kays, W. S. ... 21 Oct. 1903  
*bt. col.* 11 May, 1905  
 3 McGrigor, C. R. R.,  
*C.B., p.s.c.* ... 25 Jan. 1904  
*bt. col.* 30 Dec. 1904  
 1 Markham, C. J. ... 18 Mar. 1904

### Majors (4).

#### (2nd in command).

- 3 Nugent, O. S. W., *D.S.O.*,  
*p.s.c.* ... 21 Oct. 1903  
 21 Oct. 1899  
 4 Henniker, F. B. M. ... 25 Jan. 1904  
 7 Jan. 1900  
 1 Oxley, R. S., *p.s.c.* ... 14 Sept. 1905  
 26 Oct. 1901  
 29 Nov. 1900

### Majors (12).

- 2 Chaplin, C. S. ... 13 May 1903  
 3 Hare, S. W. ... 21 Oct. 1903  
 4 Brownlow, Hon. J. R. 25 Jan. 1904.  
 s. 3 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley,  
*Hon. A. R., D.S.O.*,  
*p.s.c.* ... 4 May 1904  
 3 Northey, E. ... 3 Aug. 1904  
 s. Gosling, C. ... 14 Sept. 1904  
 Robertson-Eustace, C. L. E.,  
*D.S.O.* ... 12 Oct. 1904  
 d. 3 Hope, J. A. ... 18 Jan. 1905  
 s. Pearce-Serocold, E., 3 May 1905  
 s. Sackville-West, C. J.  
*p.s.c.* ... 2 Aug. 1905  
 29 Nov. 1900  
 1 Wilson, C. W., *D.S.O.*,  
*p.s.c., sp. emp.* ... 9 Aug. 1905  
 4 Byron, R., *D.S.O.* ... 7 Oct. 1905

### Captains (24).

- 3 Warre, H. C., *D.S.O.* 23 Jan. 1895  
*Philips, L. F., p.s.c.* ... 18 May 1898  
*bt. maj.* 22 Aug. 1902  
*s.c. Blore, H. R.* ... 14 Sept. 1898  
*bt. maj.* 29 Nov. 1900  
*m. Shakerley, G. C., D.S.O.*  
 29 Dec. 1898  
 d. 1 Cumberland, L. B. ... 29 Dec. 1898  
 s. St. Aubyn, G. S. ... 8 Mar. 1899  
*bt. maj.* 29 Nov. 1900  
*m. Allgood, W. H. L.* ... 8 Mar. 1899  
 d. 2 Barnett, W. ... 17 May 1899

- v. Manners, Lord R. W. O.,  
*D.S.O.* ... 17 May 1899  
 v. Long, W. J. ... 21 Oct. 1899  
 3 Scratchley, V. H. S.,  
*D.S.O.* ... 22 Oct. 1899  
*s.c. Hordern, G. V.* ... 4 Dec. 1899  
*bt. maj.* 29 Nov. 1900  
 v. Herbert Stepney, C. C. 7 Jan. 1900  
 4 Green, H. C. R. ... 7 Jan. 1900  
 d. 4 Wyndham, W. F. G. 25 Feb. 1903  
 23 Feb. 1900  
 v. Porter, M. L. ... 17 Mar. 1900  
 4 Ward, E. F. ... 24 May 1900  
 2 Crum, F. M. ... 1 Jan. 1901  
*bt. maj.* 22 Aug. 1902  
 v. Balfour, C. E., *D.S.O.* 13 Jan. 1901  
*c.o. Master, R. C.* ... 13 Jan. 1901  
*bt. maj.* 14 Jan. 1901  
 4 Mott, S. F. ... 13 Jan. 1901  
*bt. maj.* 22 Aug. 1902  
 4 Jelf, R. G. ... 13 Jan. 1901  
*m. Rennie, G. A. P., D.S.O.*  
 25 Feb. 1901  
 2 Widdrington, B. F. ... 10 Mar. 1901  
*Blundell-Hollinshead-*  
*Blundell, D. H., M.V.O.*  
*p.s.c.* ... 19 Mar. 1901  
*Armytage, G. A., adjt.*  
*Depôt* ... 26 June 1901  
 2 Hankey, G. F. B. ... 26 June 1901  
*m. Lynes, W. P.* ... 3 July 1901  
 3 Foljambe, H. F. F. B. 20 July 1901  
 v. Johnstone, R. ... 18 Sept. 1901  
 1 Pratt, M., *D.S.O.* ... 24 Sept. 1901  
*Majendie, B. J.,* ... 9 Oct. 1901  
 1 Bircham, H. F. W. ... 25 Oct. 1901  
 1 Davidson, J. H., *D.S.O.*  
 25 Oct. 1901  
 1 Kay, W. A. I. ... 11 Dec. 1901  
 2 Cathcart, A. E. ... 7 Jan. 1902  
 4 Wake, H., *D.S.O., adjt.* 7 Jan. 1902  
 1 Johnson, H. C., *D.S.O.* 7 Jan. 1902  
 4 Seymour, C. H. N. ... 7 Jan. 1902  
 1 V.C. Price-Davies, L. A. E.  
*D.S.O.* ... 7 Jan. 1902  
*Sims, R. F. M., D.S.O.*  
*p.s.c.* ... 7 Jan. 1902  
 2 Priaulx, G. K. ... 22 Jan. 1902  
 v. Legard, A. D. ... 14 June 1902  
 2 Makins, G. ... 22 Jan. 1904  
 3 White, H. H. R. ... 1 Apr. 1904  
 1 Kennedy, H. B. P. L. 8 Aug. 1904  
 1 Martin, G. H., *adjt.* 23 Jan. 1905  
 4 Acland Troyte, G. J. 28 Jan. 1905  
 3 Leith, A. R. ... 25 Feb. 1905

*Lieutenants (37).*

1	Hawley, C. F.	... 23 Feb.	1900
3	Harris, Hon. A. F. W. <i>adjt.</i>	... 24 Feb.	1900
1	Crichton, R. E.	... 13 Mar.	1900
1	Dalby, T. G.	... 17 Mar.	1900
2	Willan, F. G.	... 28 Mar.	1900
d. 2	Culme-Seymour, G.	... 14 Nov.	1900
3	MacLachlan, A. F. C., <i>D.S.O.</i>	... 14 Nov.	1900
1	Dalrymple, R. F.	... 14 Nov.	1900
3	Hodgson, A. T.	... 14 Nov.	1900
1	Parker-Jervis, W. S. W.	1 Jan.	1901
c.o.	Bradford, E. A.	... 13 Jan.	1901
4	Howard, C. A.	... 19 Jan.	1901
		9 May	1900
d. 4	Barnett, G. A.	... 5 Feb.	1901
2	Harker, T. H.	... 19 Feb.	1901
c.o.	Kelly, G. C.	... 19 Feb.	1901
d. 3	Fife, A. J.	... 22 July	1905
		19 Feb.	1901
3	Curling, B. J.	... 19 Feb.	1901
1	Seymour, B.	... 25 Feb.	1901
2	Heseltine, J. E. N.	... 10 Mar.	1901
d. 1	Seymour, R. H.	... 18 Mar.	1901
3	Rose, I. S. C.	... 18 Mar.	1901
3	Yeats Brown, F. V.	... 19 Mar.	1901
d. 4	Lee, G. T.	... 15 Apr.	1901
1	Pardoe, F. L.	... 15 Apr.	1901
2	Abadie, R. N., <i>adjt.</i>	... 15 Apr.	1901
2	Vernon, H. A.	... 9 May	1901
4	Edwards, F. W. L.	... 10 June	1901
4	Poë, C. V. L.	... 24 June	1901
4	Watson, H. W. M.	... 26 June	1901
1	Eyre, C. D.	... 3 July	1901
3	Blewitt, G. T.	... 20 July	1901
3	Temple, R. D.	... 24 Sept.	1901
4	Wynne Finch, G.	... 9 Oct.	1901
1	Mellor, J. G. G.	... 20 Dec.	1901
2	Denison, E. B.	... 20 Dec.	1901
2	Beaumont, G. A. H.	... 23 Apr.	1904
2	Cookson, G.	... 8 Aug.	1904
4	Wingfield, C. J. T. R.	... 16 Nov.	1904
4	Soames, A. A.	... 23 Jan.	1905
4	Hunter, A. J.	... 22 April	1905
c.o.	Barber, W. D.	... 25 April	1905
4	St. Aubyn, E. G.	... 25 April	1905
2	Clements, M. L. S.	... 6 May	1905
1	Porter, H. C. M.	... 16 May	1905

*2nd Lieutenants (24).*

c.o.	Aylmer, L.	... 8 May	1901
3	Deedes, W. H.	... 14 Sept.	1901
1	Evans, A. P.	... 4 Dec.	1901
3	Atkinson, G. M.	... 18 Jan.	1902
2	Davis, W. J.	... 18 Jan.	1902
2	Borton, A. D.	... 18 Jan.	1902
3	Wormald, J.	... 29 Jan.	1902
1	Deedes, H. W.	... 30 Apr.	1902
2	Willan, R. H.	... 7 May	1902
2	Bond, R. H.	... 7 May	1902
2	Herbert-Stepney, G. S.	7 May	1902
1	Hope, J. F. R.	... 22 Oct.	1902
3	Oppenheim, A. C.	... 22 Oct.	1902
1	Grice, T. G.	... 22 Oct.	1902
3	Flower, H. J.	... 22 Oct.	1902
4	Clinton, W. L.	... 22 Oct.	1902
4	Ponsonby, H. C.	... 22 Oct.	1902
4	Mellor, J. S.	... 19 Nov.	1902
3	Brooke, F. H.	... 11 Mar.	1903
2	Blake, M. F.	... 10 Oct.	1903
(4)	Pearse, J. F. B.	... 7 May	1904
1	Hargreaves, J. G.	... 14 May	1904
2	Howard-Bury, C. K.	... 18 May	1904
2	Parish, F. W.	... 3 Aug.	1904
2	Upton, Hon. E. E. M. J.	16 Aug.	1905
1	Saunders, A. M.	... 6 Sept.	1905

*Adjutants.*

4	Wake, H., <i>D. S. O., capt.</i>	... 27 June	1903
3	Harris, Hon. A. F. W. (†)	... 10 Dec.	1904
2	Abadie, R. N., <i>lt.</i>	... 16 May	1905
1	Martin, G. H., <i>capt.</i>	3 Sept.	1905

*Quarter-Masters.*

2	Dwane, J. W.	... 15 Feb.	1888
	<i>hon. maj.</i>	29 Nov.	1900
m.	O'Shea, T.	... 10 Jan.	1894
	<i>hon. capt.</i>	10 Jan.	1904
3	Harrington, W. C., <i>hon. lt.</i>	26 Nov.	1898
	<i>hon. lt.</i>	1 Feb.	1898
1	McNally, T. C., <i>hon. lt.</i>	22 Mar.	1899
m.	Wilkins, W. J., <i>hon. lt.</i>	7 Feb.	1900
4	Judge, W., <i>hon. lt.</i>	... 11 Feb.	1903

## LIST OF OFFICERS, 1805.

## SIX BATTALIONS.

## WEST INDIES—NORTH AMERICA—SOUTH AMERICA.

<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Rank in Regt.</i>
<i>Col.-in-Chief—</i>		<i>Majors—</i>	
H. R. H. Fred., Duke of York, K.G.	... 23 Aug. 1797	Edmund Drummond	... 11 June 1801
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Field-Mar.	10 Feb. 1795	Thomas Austin	... 8 July 1801
		George Mackie	... 8 Mar. 1802
		Thomas Clark	... 24 June 1802
		James Lomax	... 20 Apr. 1803
		James Wheeler Unwin	21 Apr. 1803
		<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Col.	29 Apr. 1802
		James Bathurst	... 1 Oct. 1803
		Anthony Wharton	... 26 July 1804
		<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	3 Feb. 1804
		John Robertson	... 14 Sept. 1804
<i>Cols.-Commandant—</i>		<i>Captains—</i>	
William Rowley	... 3 Oct. 1787	George Fournereit	... 16 Dec. 1795
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Gen.	1 Jan. 1798	Thomas McKee	... 20 Feb. 1796
Thomas Carleton	... 6 Aug. 1794	Colin Campbell	... 8 June 1796
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Gen.	25 Sept. 1803	<i>Rank in Army</i> , Major.	25 Sept. 1803
William Gardiner	... 11 Mar. 1799	James Grant	... 25 Apr. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Gen.	26 June 1799	John Galiffe	... 30 Dec. 1797
Robert Brownrigg	... 25 July 1799	<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	31 Oct. 1796
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Maj.-Gen.	29 Apr. 1802	Benedict Simon	... 30 Dec. 1797
Tho. Slaughter Stanwix	9 May 1800	Ferdinand Creest	... 30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Lt.-Gen.	20 June 1799	Francis St. Mart	... 30 Dec. 1797
Lord Charles Fitzroy	... 15 June 1804	Anthony Rumpier	... 30 Dec. 1797
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Maj.-Gen.	1 Jan. 1798	— Vorstadt	... 30 Dec. 1797
Hon. John Hope	... 3 Oct. 1805	Francis Gomer	... 30 Dec. 1797
		Charles de la Houssaye	30 Dec. 1797
		Charles Tauriac	... 30 Dec. 1797
		— Gand	... 30 Dec. 1797
		Gaspar Rouvray	... 30 Dec. 1797
		— Braun	... 30 Dec. 1797
		Ambrose Hillerick	... 30 Dec. 1797
		William Mariton	... 25 Oct. 1798
		Daniel Dixon	... 25 Nov. 1798
		William J. O'Connor	... 24 Jan. 1799
		<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	1 Oct. 1794
		Charles de Saluberry	... 10 July 1799
		William Fraser	... 15 July 1799
		<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	26 Feb. 1797
		William Fraser	... 25 July 1799
		Walter Johnson	... 5 Jan. 1800
		John William Aldred	... 19 Nov. 1800
		William Goodlad	... 11 Dec. 1801
<i>Lieut.-Colonels—</i>			
James Adolph. Harris	... 16 Jan. 1788		
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Maj.-Gen.	1 Jan. 1798		
George Prevost	... 6 Aug. 1794		
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col.	1 Jan. 1798		
Duncan Mackintosh	... 1 Sept. 1795		
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col.	25 Sept. 1803		
George William Ramsay	30 Dec. 1797		
<i>Rank in Army</i> , Col.	25 Sept. 1803		
Fr. Baron de Rottenburg	30 Dec. 1797		
<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	25 June 1796		
Gabriel Gordon	... 9 Mar. 1802		
<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	25 June 1796		
C. L. Theodore Schoedde	25 Apr. 1802		
<i>Rank in Army</i>	16 May 1800		
Gervaise Rainey	... 20 Apr. 1803		
<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	15 May 1800		
John Hope	... 30 June 1804		
<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	20 Feb. 1796		
L. Mosheim	... 14 Sept. 1804		
<i>Rank in Army</i> ,	29 Apr. 1802		
Edward Codd	... 26 Oct. 1804		

*Rank and Name*      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Captains (continued)—*

William Gabriel Davy ...	1 Jan. 1802
Joseph Twigg ...	31 Mar. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 Mar. 1800
H. C. Appellius ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	21 Aug. 1801
William Drummond ...	16 July 1802
William Batteley ...	15 Mar. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	5 Oct. 1795
John Welsford ...	16 Mar. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	27 Dec. 1796
William Woodgate ...	6 Apl. 1803
William White ...	26 May 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	25 Oct. 1794
Kenelm Chandler ...	28 May 1803
William Plenderleath ...	29 May 1803
James Mc Arthur ...	20 May 1803
Robert Hazen ...	31 May 1803
Alexander Andrews ...	2 June 1803
John Campbell ...	25 June 1803
Donald Mc Neill ...	25 June 1803
George Cartwright ...	25 June 1803
James Bunting ...	25 June 1803
— De Mangon ...	25 June 1803
Philip Mauriage ...	2 July 1803
William Williams ...	3 July 1803
— Gran ...	12 Aug. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	24 Nov. 1800
John Mc Mahon ...	20 Aug. 1803
Thomas Holmes ...	12 Nov. 1803
Samuel Courtenay ...	31 Dec. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	24 Nov. 1800
Nathaniel Humphries ...	6 July 1804
Thomas Henderson ...	7 July 1804
Hon. Leeson Blackwood ...	5 Oct. 1804
<i>Rank in Army, Lt.-Col.</i>	15 Nov. 1794
Charles Vigny ...	1 Nov. 1804
C. Lane Murphy ...	23 Nov. 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	4 Mar. 1801

*Lieutenants—*

Chas. Cranstoun Dixon ...	24 Aug. 1797
Michael de Wendt ...	30 Aug. 1797
— Hamelin ...	30 Aug. 1797
Hubert di Salon ...	30 Aug. 1797
— Scheduling ...	30 Aug. 1797
Charles Kinsinger ...	30 Dec. 1797
Lewis Imturn ...	30 Dec. 1797
Adam Krien ...	30 Dec. 1797
Peter Blassierre ...	30 Dec. 1797
George F. de Virna ...	30 Dec. 1797
— Killenpach ...	30 Dec. 1797

*Rank and Name*      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Lieutenants (continued)—*

John Woolff ...	30 Dec. 1797
L. de Renauld ...	30 Dec. 1797
— Schmidt ...	30 Dec. 1797
L. de Bosse ...	30 Dec. 1797
Charles Hinkeldy ...	25 Apr. 1798
— Schulties ...	25 Apr. 1798
Ch. Baron de Selchow ...	1 June 1799
James Erskine Bell ...	8 Oct. 1799
John de Plancher ...	11 July 1800
— Rogers ...	14 July 1800
— de Caracres ...	15 July 1800
Thomas Walsh ...	18 July 1800
Charles du Sable ...	20 July 1800
J. N. Loth ...	21 July 1800
Anthony Stamba ...	25 July 1800
— Mertens ...	28 July 1800
— Kellermann ...	29 July 1800
Henry Petrie ...	30 July 1800
C. W. H. Koch ...	2 Aug. 1800
— Myers ...	5 Aug. 1800
George Henry Zulke ...	6 Aug. 1800
— Berger ...	7 Aug. 1800
William Friess ...	8 Aug. 1800
A. Ostman ...	9 Aug. 1800
H. Baron Adelsheim ...	11 Aug. 1800
Charles Hawke ...	13 Aug. 1800
Charles Dixon Green ...	14 Aug. 1800
Wm. Mc Kinnon ...	18 Sept. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 May 1783
Florence Mc Carthy ...	16 Oct. 1800
Frederic des Barres ...	20 Oct. 1800
James Moore ...	22 Oct. 1800
Wm. Yates Johnson ...	24 Oct. 1800
Allan Maclean ...	26 Oct. 1800
Anthony Suassa ...	27 Oct. 1800
Richard R. Nugent ...	20 Dec. 1800
John Herbert ...	25 Dec. 1800
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	4 Nov. 1795
Henry Fischbach ...	28 Jan. 1801
Wm. Ackland Gillan ...	14 May 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	21 Dec. 1796
Thomas Ellis ...	15 May 1801
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	29 Jan. 1801
William Murray ...	17 Sept. 1801
John White ...	6 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	29 Jan. 1801
William Walther ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 June 1800
Lewis Rumann ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	7 Aug. 1801
J. H. Schoedde ...	25 Apr. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	8 Oct. 1801

*Rank and Name*      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Lieutenants (continued)—*

Alexander Mackenzie	... 25 June 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	27 Feb. 1796
Francis Holmes	... 13 Aug. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	28 Aug. 1801
Richard Philbin	... 29 Oct. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	22 Oct. 1799
Orange Balneavis	... 21 Dec. 1802
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	2 June 1801
Richard Daly	... 10 Feb. 1803
<i>Rank in Army</i>	26 June 1801
Edward Byrne	... 4 May 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	12 Aug. 1801
David Gordon	... 30 May 1803
Redmond Walsh	... 31 May 1803
Daniel Page	... 1 June 1803
George F. Gibson	... 2 June 1803
William Brooke	... 25 June 1803
Carew Reynell	... 26 June 1803
Robert Gordon	... 27 June 1803
Godfrey Stark	... 28 June 1803
Melville Glenie	... 30 June 1803
Archibald Campbell	... 2 July 1803
Everard Baring	... 12 Nov. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	7 Aug. 1801
C. F. Baring	... 12 Nov. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	1 Aug. 1801
Richard Henry Hughes	15 Aug. 1801
Lewis Ritter	... 24 Mar. 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	17 Mar. 1804
John Boardman	... 30 Oct. 1801
Matthew Towes	... 14 May 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	2 Dec. 1796
G. Ramsay	... 19 May, 1804
J. Reignier	... 20 May 1804
T. Tumbuck	... 21 May 1804
Henry Dibbly	... 23 May 1804
John Watson	... 24 May 1804
Frederick Steitz	... 9 June 1804
John Blair	... 30 June 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	1 Oct. 1794
William Hobart	... 30 Aug. 1804
George West Barnes	... 14 Sept. 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	5 May 1800
J. Franchin	... 8 Nov. 1804

*Ensigns—*

Edward Llewellyn	... 27 July 1800
Francis Bretze	... 23 Dec. 1802
Charles Appellius	... 24 Dec. 1802
Jacobus Hojel	... 19 June 1803
John Toore	... 20 June 1803

*Rank and Name*      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Ensigns (continued)—*

Edward Schultze	... 22 June 1803
Valentine Richard	... 23 June 1803
— Malaspina	... 24 June 1803
R. K. Mews	... 6 Aug. 1803
Charles Richardson	... 27 Aug. 1803
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	13 Nov. 1789
— Decker	... 8 Sept. 1803
— Klinkerfiss	... 13 Nov. 1803
— McIntire	... 16 Nov. 1803
Lewis Poincey	... 17 Nov. 1803
— Sawarsky	... 19 Nov. 1803
Charles Rausch	... 8 Dec. 1803
Charles Cartwright	... 17 Dec. 1803
Ern. F. C. B. Richter	4 Jan. 1804
E. A. Baron D'Eberstein	2 Feb. 1804
George Germain	... 3 Mar. 1804
Richard Campbell	... 4 Mar. 1804
Lewis du Saluberry	5 Mar. 1804
F. Dunker	... 17 Mar. 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	9 July 1803
John Aug. Dietrichsen	14 May 1804
James Mc Kay	... 21 May 1804
Lewis Appellius	... 1 June 1804
Ernest C. Kerstring	... 2 June 1804
J. F. Galbraith	... 14 July 1804
M. Francis A. Tresson	19 July 1804
<i>Rank in Army,</i>	19 Nov. 1796
— Morphew	... 4 Aug. 1804
John Correvent	... 30 Aug. 1804
— Schriene	... 7 Sept. 1804
Henry Muller	... 8 Sept. 1804
Benjamin Keyfer	... 14 Sept. 1804
James Gubbins	... 12 Oct. 1804
Peter Warren	... 19 Oct. 1804
— Kageneck	... 1 Nov. 1804

*Paymasters—*

Fred. Sam. Pohl	... 28 Feb. 1798
James Nolan	... 2 Oct. 1800
Fra. E. Matz	... 2 May 1803
John Tapp	... 21 May 1804
Michael Byrne	... 19 Oct. 1804
Edward Hansler	... 1 Dec. 1804

*Adjutants—*

L. de Bosse	... 22 Mar. 1798
<i>Rank in Army, Lieut.</i>	30 Dec. 1797
— Hamelin	... 4 July 1798
<i>Rank in Army, Lieut.</i>	30 Dec. 1797
John Moore	... 9 Aug. 1799

*Rank and Name*                      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Adjutants (continued)—*

Henry Dibbly                      ... 5 Feb. 1800  
    *Rank in Army*, Lieut. 23 May 1804  
John Watson                      ... 25 Oct. 1800  
    *Rank in Army*, Lieut. 24 May 1804  
— Decknor                      ... 8 Sept. 1803  
    *Rank in Army*, Ensign 8 Sept. 1803

*Quartermasters—*

— Kemmeter                      ... 30 Dec. 1797  
Joseph Chattoway                      ... 3 July 1800  
Peter Child                      ... 3 July 1801  
Richard Marriott                      ... 31 Mar. 1803  
Joseph Wilson                      ... 25 May 1804

*Surgeons—*

John Feries                      ... 21 Dec. 1800  
Samuel Cathcart                      ... 28 Mar. 1801  
F. Fielder                      ... 25 Dec. 1802  
— Von Malden                      ... 28 Oct. 1804

*Rank and Name*                      *Rank in Regt.*  
*Assistant Surgeons—*

Frederic Midike                      ... 1 Mar. 1800  
— Little                      ... 3 Jan. 1801  
David Browne                      ... 30 Sept. 1801  
Edward Jarvis                      ... 13 Dec. 1801  
John Carroll                      ... 18 Nov. 1802  
J. Adolphus                      ... 10 Oct. 1802  
— Jackson                      ... 12 Oct. 1802  
J. A. Du Moulon                      ... 28 Apr. 1804  
Augustus Kreich                      ... 25 June 1804

*Regimentals*—Red, facings blue, white  
lace, two blue stripes.  
5th Rifle Battalion Green.

*Agents*—Messrs. Greenwood & Cox,  
Craig's Court.



**List of Past Officers.**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Major H. S. H. Prince Francis J. L.	F., of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.
Addington, Major H. R. ...	Hazlewell Lodge, Ilminster, Somerset.
Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L. ...	
Alfrey, Capt. H. ...	Barford, Warwick.
Anderson, Major W. S. ...	11, Queen's Gardens, St. Andrews, Fife.
Archer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. ...	Rudd Hall, Catterick, Yorks.
Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir C.,	Brooklands, Wellington, Salop.
K.C.B.	
Astell, Col. G. ...	Moy House, Forres, N.B.
Bagot, Captain A. G. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Banks, Major H. D. ...	Oxney Court, near Dover.
Barne, Capt. P. J. H. A. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ...	Lyncroft, Weybridge.
Baynes, Major G. S. ...	Wellington Club, S.W.
Beach, Major W. A. H. ...	Mancetter House, Atherstone.
Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ...	
Beaumont, Major F. M. ...	Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey.
Beaumont, Capt. R. H. ...	Whitley Beaumont, Huddersfield.
Bewicke-Copley, Col. R. C. A. B.,	Sportsborough Hall, near Doncaster.
C.B. ...	
Black, Col. G. R. ...	Stranmills, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Blacklock, C. A., Esq. ...	
Blackwood-Price, Major J. N. ...	Saintfield, Co. Down.
Borrer, Major C. ...	57, Brunswick Place, Hove.
Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A., M.V.O.	Chief Constable's Office, County Buildings, Edinburgh.
Boulton, Major C. A. T. ...	Eastcote, Hampton-in-Arden, Birmingham.
Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ...	The West House, Thirsk.
Brander, Col. A. J. ...	
Brereton, F. S., Esq. ...	Hall Hill Cottage, Oxted, Surrey
Briscoe, Major H. A. W. ...	
Brodie, Capt. E. W. ...	Devonshire Club, 50, St. James' St.
Brooke, Capt. E. W. ...	A. S. Corps, Gibraltar.
Browne, Col. H. D. ...	Weeke, Winchester.
Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir R. H.,	Downes, Crediton.
V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
Burstall, Lieut.-Col. J. H. ...	80, Cadogan Place.
Butler, Capt. L. W. G. ...	16, St. James' Street, S.W.
Calderon, Lieut.-Col. C. M. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Campbell, Capt. F. ...	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy, Bt.	Naval and Military Club, W.
Campbell, Brigade-Gen. W. P.,	Commanding 11th Brigade, Borden
A.D.C. ...	Camp.
Canning, Major Hon. C. S. G. ...	2, Ryder Street, St. James, S.W.
Carlisle, Major A. ...	Glandwr, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
Carpenter, Major G. ...	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Chalmer, Col. R., c.B. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Champion-de-Crespigny, Sir C., Bart. ... ..	Champion Lodge, Heybridge, Maldon.
Charley, Major-Gen. J. ... ..	Woodlands, Lynton, N. Devon.
Clark, Major C. A. G. ... ..	98, Oakley Street, S.W.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. T. S. ... ..	Sandown Lawn, Pittville, Cheltenham.
Clowes, Major C. E. ... ..	Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
Cobbold, Capt. R. P. ... ..	129, Mount Street, W.
Cole-Hamilton, W. M., Esq. ... ..	
Coulson, Capt. F. ... ..	Mount Tryon, Torquay.
Crawley, Major E. P. ... ..	
Cripps, F. W. B., Esq. ... ..	Coxwell House, Cirencester.
Croft, Lieut.-Col. J. H. H. ... ..	Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter.
Crosbie, Lieut.-Col. J. G. ... ..	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.
Cunningham, Bde.-Surg. D. D., M.B., C.I.E. ... ..	
Curteis, Capt. J. ... ..	Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham, Sussex.
Davidson, Col. A., m.v.o., c.B. ... ..	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall.
Dawson, Gen. F. ... ..	Aubervie, Pittville, Cheltenham.
Dickenson, Major F. B. N. ... ..	Siston Court, Bristol.
Dixon, Capt. W. ... ..	28, Valley Road, Streatham.
Douglas-Pennant, Major F. ... ..	
Du Pré, W. B., Esq. ... ..	
Eaton, S. O., Esq. ... ..	Tolethorpe Hall, Stamford.
Ellis, Major C. ... ..	Branksome Chine House, Bournemouth.
Farmer, Lieut.-Col. G. L. M'L. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Feilden, Capt. J. H. G. ... ..	Witton Park, Blackburn.
Fenwick, Capt. C. H. ... ..	Norton Grange, Malmesbury.
Fenwick, Major N. E. de B. ... ..	25, High Street, Portsmouth.
Fetherstonhaugh, Major-Gen. R. S. R., c.B. ... ..	Ryde, I.W.
Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, Maj. H. E. W. ... ..	New Pass, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
Finch, S. A. G., Esq. ... ..	Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W.
Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col. Lord F. ... ..	Carton, Maynooth.
Fitz-Gerald, Capt. Lord W. ... ..	Kilkea Castle, Mageny, Co. Kildare.
French, G., Esq. ... ..	
French-Brewster, A., Esq. ... ..	40, Cadogan Place, S.W.
Fryer, Capt. C. G. ... ..	Worthy Park, Winchester.
Gathorne-Hardy, Col. Hon. C. G. ... ..	43, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Gilmour, Capt. J. P. E. ... ..	Naval and Military Club.
Golightly, Col. R. E., v.s.o. ... ..	
Gore-Browne, Col. H. ... ..	7, Kensington Square.
Gosling, H. M., Esq. ... ..	
Gormanston, Viscount, g.c.m.g. ... ..	Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, Co. Meath.
Gott, W. W. M., Esq. ... ..	1, Sloane Gardens, S.W.
Gray, J. R., Esq. ... ..	Farley Hill House, Reading.
Green, Capt. W. D. H., ... ..	
Grenfell, Gen. F. W., Lord, g.c.B., g.c.m.g. ... ..	Royal Hospital, Dublin.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Greville, Capt. Hon. A. H. F. ...	52, South Audley Street.
Grimwood, Col. G. G. ...	Agra.
Hare, Col. J. ...	Blairlogie, Stirling.
Harman, Bde.-Surgeon W. M. ...	15, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bart.	Barasel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hatchell, Major-Gen. G. ...	Finshade Abbey, Stamford.
Heathcote, A. S., Esq., v.c. ...	
Hickman, Major R. J. ...	
Hinxman, Major-Gen. R. W. ...	44, Denbigh Street, S.W.
Hobhouse, Capt. C. E. ...	Monkton Farleigh, Bradford, Wilts.
Holland, Capt. Hon. C. T. ...	Governor H.M. Prison, Canterbury.
Holmes, Capt. W. N. ...	Tasmania.
Hope, Capt. C. ...	Cowdenowes, Earlstown, N.B.
Hope-Edwardes, Lt.-Col. H. J. ...	Netley Hall, Shrewsbury.
Howard, Major H. C. ...	
Howden, Major J. D. ...	Arthur's Club, London.
Huth, A. H., Esq. ...	48, Eaton Square, W.
Hutton, Major-Gen. Sir E. T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	50, Eaton Square, S.W.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A. ...	
Innes, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. H. K., K.C.B.	Army and Navy Club.
Irby, Capt. L. P. ...	Brook House, Eastry, Kent.
Ireland, Capt. J. ...	
Jacson, Lieut.-Col. J. H. F. ...	
Kennedy, Capt. W. H. ...	Girtford House, Sandy, Beds.
Killick, Capt. G. L. B. ...	
Kinloch, Major-Gen. A. A. A., C.B.	Logie, Kirremuir, Forfar.
Kitson, Col. G. C., c.v.o., c.m.g.	Commandant, Sandhurst.
Legh, Lieut.-Col. H. C. ...	High Legh Hall, Cheshire.
Loftus, Capt. St. J. D. T. ...	Carlow.
Lord, N., Esq. ...	38, Park Lane, W.
Lovett, Major H. R. ...	Henlle Hall, Chirk.
Lysons, Major D. C. W. ...	Raigersfield, Maidstone.
MacCall, Col. H. B., c.b. ...	Army and Navy Club.
MacQueen, Capt. H. B. ...	16, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.
McTavish, Brigade-Surg. A. C. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Mallandaine, Capt. J. J. ...	Horswell House, Kingsbridge, South Devon.
Marling, Lieut.-Col. P. S., v.c. ...	18th Hussars.
Marsham, Major F. S. ...	129, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Marsham, Major H. S. ...	Rippon Hall, Norwich.
Martin, E. A., Esq. ...	Kingsmede, Winchester.
Martin, Major J. E. B. ...	Manor Cott., Clewer Green, Windsor.
Mends, Brigadier H. R. ...	York.
Milborne-Swinerton-Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. Sir T. E., Bart.	Chevet Park, Wakefield.
Miles, Major A. E. ...	14, Greville Place, S.W.
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Lt.-Col. E. J., c.m.g., m.v.o., d.s.o.	Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, Hants.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
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Morris, Col. A. ... ..	19, Salisbury Road, Hove.
Mure, G. A. S., Esq. ... ..	
Nevill, H. J., Esq. ... ..	157, Victoria Street, Westminster.
Newton, Capt. H. ... ..	43, Lowndes Street.
Nicholson, Capt. H. B. ... ..	2, South Audley Street, W.
Oliver, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. S., M.D.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. A. ... ..	Heasley Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.
Overton, Major E. F. ... ..	Albert Road, Southsea.
Paine, Capt. A. I., D.S.O. ... ..	St. John's Cottage, Hildenborough, Tonbridge.
Pakenham, Major E. T. ... ..	Merrowes, Hayward's Heath.
Pauli, Major N. J. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Pemberton, Major-Gen. W. L., C.B.	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
Pepys, Capt. A. ... ..	Knole House, Budleigh-Salterton.
Pepys, Hon. W. ... ..	46, Pilbeach Gardens, S.W.
Petre, Capt. C. B. ... ..	Poland Cottage, Odiham, Hants.
Peyton, J. E. H., Esq. ... ..	13, Fourth Avenue, Brighton.
Philips, Capt. W. D. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Pigott, Major G. F. ... ..	Conservative Club, S.W.
Pixley, Major A. D. ... ..	Naval and Military Club.
Pratt-Barlow, E. A., Esq. ... ..	Luchenza Estate, near Blantyre, B.C. Africa.
Prendergast, Major G. N. ... ..	
Rawlinson, Col. Sir. H. S., Bart., C.B. ... ..	Commandant, Staff College.
Rhodes, Col. G. ... ..	Ambleside, Westmoreland.
Rhodes, Capt. J. W. ... ..	Hennerton, Henley-on-Thames.
Rhodes, Capt. J. E. ... ..	Wootton, Ryde, I.W.
Richardson, F. J., Esq. ... ..	
Rickman, A. P. W., Esq. ... ..	Kingstone Lisle, Wantage.
Riddell, Capt. H. S. H. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Riley, Major T. M. ... ..	2, Compton Road, Winchester.
Robinson, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ... ..	3, Harley Gardens, S.W.
Ryder, Lieut.-Col. D. G. R. ... ..	Honors Mead, Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead.
Ryder, Capt. C. J. ... ..	Naval and Military Club.
St. Aubyn, Capt. Hon. E. S. ... ..	Bachelors' Club.
St. Leger, Major A. J. B. ... ..	Nightingale Road, Southsea.
St. Maur, Lord Edward ... ..	Brynglas Hall, Llanfair, Welshpool.
Salmon, Major W. H. ... ..	Claydon House, Winslow, Bucks.
Sanford, Major E. A. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Scudamore-Stanhope, Capt. Hon. E. J.	Nuption, Hereford.
Sewell, Major C. F. ... ..	Naval and Military Club.
Shakerley, Capt. G. H. ... ..	
Shakerley, Col. Sir W. G., Bart.	Somerford Park, Congleton.
Smith, Major-Gen. Sir C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nurscombe Grange, Bramley, Guildford.
Smith, K. S., Esq. ... ..	Wellington Club, W.
Soltan Symons, Capt. G. A. J. ... ..	Eton College.
Somerset, Lt.-Col. The Duke of ... ..	Maiden Bradley, Bath.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Spottiswoode, Capt. J. ... ..	5, New Street Square, E.C.
Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. C., D.S.O.	Grenadier Guards.
Story, Lieut.-Col. R. ... ..	Bingfield, Crossdonny, Co. Cavan.
Stuart, Lieut.-Col. W. D. ... ..	36, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.
Templetown, Viscount ... ..	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall.
Terry, Major-Gen. Astley ... ..	The Hermitage, Headington, Oxford.
Terry, Major A. H. ... ..	A. S. Corps, Ceylon.
Thistlethwayte, Major E. W. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Thorne, Major C. R. B. ... ..	10, Cambridge Park, Bristol.
Thornhill, H. T., Esq. ... ..	
Thurlow, Lieut.-Col. E. H. ... ..	Mill Bank, Stiffords Bridge, Malvern.
Thynne, U. O., Esq. ... ..	21, Hans Place, S.W.
Tilden, Lieut.-Col. W. ... ..	1, St. James's Lane, Winchester.
Tollemache, Hon. S. H. R. L. ...	
Travers, Capt. F. ... ..	Cathedine Hill, Bwlch, Brecknock- shire.
Treeve, Lieut.-Col. H. R. ... ..	
Trotman, Col. G. H. ... ..	
Troubridge, Capt. Sir T. H. C., Bart.	66, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
Tufnell, Col. A. ... ..	Weston, Bath.
Turle, Major W. G. ... ..	Newton Stacey, Hants.
Turnour - Fetherstonhaugh, Lt.- Col. Hon. K.	Uppark, Petersfield.
Vaughan, A. P., Esq. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Vere, Lieut.-Col. H. ... ..	
Wade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. F. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Wallace, Col. N. W., C.M.G. ...	Killaha, Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans.
Walpole, Major H. ... ..	Heckfield Park, Winchfield, Hants.
Walsh, Capt. Sir H. J., Bart. ...	Ballykilcavan, Queen's County.
Ward, Capt. F. M. ... ..	
Ward, Major E. H. ... ..	Army and Navy Club.
Ward, Capt. H. A. H. ... ..	Haroldene, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Watson, Lieut.-Col. J. K., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O. ... ..	Cairo.
Wilson, Capt. R. C. D. ... ..	Preston Deanery, Northampton.
Williams, Lieut.-Gen. H. F. ...	1, Elliott Terrace, The Hoe, Ply- mouth.
Wood, F. J. A., Esq. ... ..	Hallow Park, Worcester.
Wortham, Lieut.-Col. C. ... ..	Boodle's Club, S.W.
Worsley, P., Lieut.-Col. ... ..	c/o R.A. Mess, Halifax, N.S.

## PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

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Capt. C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., is seconded for special employment in the United Kingdom. 16th December, 1904.

2nd Lieut. G. A. S. Mure resigns his Commission. 3rd January, 1905.

Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West, from Supernumerary Captain, Captain, *vice* C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., seconded, 10th January, 1905.

Capt. C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., Major, *vice* Hon. St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O., retired. 13th January, 1905.

Major H. F. Pakenham is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health, at his own request. 17th January, 1905.

Lieut. Hon. A. F. W. Harris, Adjutant, *vice* Brevet-Major G. V. Hordern, who has resigned that appointment. 17th January, 1905.

Capt. and Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West is seconded for service on the Staff. 7th March, 1905.

2nd Lieut. L. Aylmer is seconded for service under the Foreign Office. 14th March, 1905.

Lieut. G. H. Martin, Captain, *vice* Brevet-Major G. V. Hordern, seconded. 17th March, 1905.

2nd Lieut. A. A. Soames, Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Martin, promoted. 28th March, 1905.

Capt. A. I. Paine, D.S.O., resigns his Commission. 28th April, 1905.

Major J. K. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., retires on retired pay. 2nd May, 1905.

Capt. E. Pearce-Serocold, Major, *vice* J. K. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O. 16th May, 1905.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, dated 28th January, 1905 :—R. G. Stirling, *vice* Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West, seconded ; G. J. A. Troyte, *vice* R. G. Stirling, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Lieut. A. R. Leith, Captain, *vice* G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., appointed Adjutant 8th Battalion. 25th April, 1905.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 27th June, 1905 :—F. O. Grenfell (now Lieutenant 9th Queen's Royal Lancers), *vice* G. J. A. Troyte, promoted, 28th January, 1905 ; A. J. Hunter, *vice* A. R. Leith, promoted, 25th April, 1905.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, dated 18th July, 1905 :—W. D. Barber, to complete establishment, May ; E. G. St. Aubyn, *vice* W. D. Barber, seconded for service under the Colonial Office, May.

Lieut. R. N. Abadie, Adjutant, *vice* Capt. E. F. Ward, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. 28th July, 1905.

Major C. A. G. Clarke, retires on retired pay. 1st August, 1905.

Capt. and Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West, Major, *vice* C. A. G. Clark. 1st August, 1905.

Major G. N. Prendergast retires on retired pay. 8th August, 1905.

2nd Lieut. M. L. S. Clements, Lieutenant, *vice* R. N. Abadie, appointed Adjutant. 8th August, 1905.

Lieut. G. C. Kelly, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. 15th August, 1905.

Gent. Cadet Hon. Eric Edward Montagu John Upton, from R. M. College, 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G. J. A. Troyte, promoted. 15th August, 1905.

Capt. C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., Major, *vice* G. N. Prendergast, retired. 25th August, 1905.

Lieut. A. J. Fife from half pay, Lieutenant, *vice* G. C. Kelly, seconded, with precedence next below that officer. 25th August, 1905.

Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Major W. Holmes is placed on retired pay. 29th August, 1895.

Capt. G. H. Martin, Adjutant, *vice* J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. 5th September, 1905.

Gent. Cadet Alan Morley Saunders, from R. M. College, 2nd. Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. N. Abadie, appointed Adjutant. 5th September, 1905.

Lieut. A. E. Bonham-Carter is placed temporarily on the half pay list, on account of ill-health. 15th September, 1905.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenants of the undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants is ante-dated as follows :—A. J. Hunter to 22nd April, 1905, *vice* A. E. Bonham-Carter, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health ; W. D. Barber to 25th April, 1905, *vice* A. R. Leith, promoted ; E. G. St. Aubyn to 25th April, 1905, *vice* W. D. Barber, seconded for service under the Colonial Office ; M. L. S. Clements to 6th May, 1905, to complete establishment.

2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter, Lieutenant, *vice* R. N. Abadie, appointed Adjutant. 26th September, 1905.

Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Major T. M. Riley is placed on retired pay. 26th September, 1905.

Capt. M. L. Porter is seconded for service as an Adjutant to Volunteers. 3rd October, 1905.

Super. Capt. R. G. Jelf, Captain, *vice* M. L. Porter. 3rd October, 1905.

Major F. Douglas-Pennant retires on retired pay. 6th October, 1905.

Capt. R. Byron, D.S.O., Major, *vice* F. Douglas-Pennant retired. 13th October, 1905.

Super. Capt. R. G. Stirling, Captain, *vice* R. Byron, D.S.O. 13th October, 1905.

2nd Lieut. H. M. Gosling, resigns his Commission. 20th October, 1905.

Capt. and Brevet-Major H. A. W. Briscoe retires on retired pay. 24th October, 1905.

Captain R. G. Stirling resigns his Commission. 3rd November, 1905.

Major A. Blewitt retires on retired pay. 28th November, 1905.

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It is regretted that the following was omitted from the Chronicle of 1901 :—

Lieut. Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, awarded the V.C. Dated 16th December, 1899.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND NOTES WRITTEN DURING THE  
SIEGE OF DELHI, IN 1857, BY GENERAL SIR CHARLES  
REID, G. C. B.

June 17th.—The 60th Rifles in the attack on Kissengunge behaved admirably; the four companies were commanded by Capt. J. R. Wilton, a fine gallant officer, who led his men in a manner which ensured confidence.

July 1st.—The 60th Rifles is truly a fine Regiment, so totally different to every other. My men are very fond of them, and they get on famously. We have lost about the same number of men up to date; I have 28 killed and 105 wounded—not to be wondered at, considering the rascals are always at us.

The discipline of the 60th Rifles was perfect. I felt that I could do anything with such men. My daily pencil reports, written behind a rock or at the top of Hindoo Rao's House, recorded all that came under my observation at the time, and I was in hopes these reports, although written in pencil would have been kept, and reference made to them when the final despatch of the siege was penned, but this, I regret to say was not done. I more than once mentioned the names of officers of this noble Regiment, who served under my command between the 8th June and 2nd August, during which time the crisis lasted.

Finding that my pencil reports were taken no notice of, I sent in a supplementary despatch, in which I mentioned the names of Captain Hinxman, Captain Jones, Lieutenant Eaton, Lieutenant J. D. Dundas, Lieutenant H. D. Deedes, Lieutenant J. Hare, Lieutenant Ashburnham, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Kelly, all of the 60th Rifles, who had done right good service on the Delhi Ridge; but I regret to say Lord Clyde replied,—“The time is altogether past for publishing any further despatches relative to these services, which, however meritorious, are now of old date.” I cannot, however, think that these services will be forgotten, at least I hope not.

August 5th.—The feeling which existed between the men of the 60th Rifles and my own men was admirable; they called one



another "brothers," shared their grog with each other, and smoked their pipes together. Often were the Rifles seen carrying a wounded Goorkha off the field, and *vice versa*. They had marched together from the banks of the Hindun, and had fought side by side for so long, that they became quite attached to one another. My men used to speak of them as "Our Rifles," and the men of the 60th, when mentioning the Goorkhas, "Them Gurkees of ours."

NOTE.—The best disciplined regiments we had at Delhi were the 9th Lancers and the 60th Rifles.

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## ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

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### QUEEN VICTORIA'S CUP (AT HOME).

(Highest possible score ... 840.)

3.	4th Batt. K.R.R. Corps	...	...	£16	...	Total 726
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### YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP.

(Highest possible score ... 840.)

2.—	1st Batt. K.R.R. Corps	...	...	£6	...	676
5.—	4th " " "	...	...	£2	...	646

### INTER-COMPANY TEAM MATCH (ABROAD).

1.	D Company, 1st Batt. K.R.R. Corps...	Shield & £10	153
3.	G " 1st " " " " ...	£8	147
9.	H " 1st " " " " ...	£5	132
14.	F " 1st " " " " ...	£4	129
15.	A " 3rd " " " " ...	£4	128
17.	H " 2nd " " " " ...	£4	127
27.	B " 3rd " " " " ...	£2	119
29.	F " 3rd " " " " ...	£2	118
31.	C " 3rd " " " " ...	£2	118
54.	C " 2nd " " " " ...	£2	111
62.	D " 3rd " " " " ...	£2	108
69.	E " 3rd " " " " ...	£2	107

## **Reorganisation.**

BY COL. THE HON. E. M. STUART WORTLEY, C.M.G., D.S.O.

IN the first instance in framing any scheme for the organisation of our military forces, it should be borne in mind that there are three categories of men in this country to whom military service may appeal:—

1.—Those who are desirous of making the Army their profession and their home.

2.—Those who are desirous of joining the Army for a short period of service, and then passing into the Army Reserve; whereby, after a short military service, they would be free to pursue their civil vocations, but would be willing to rejoin the colours in event of mobilisation for war.

3.—Those whose spirit of patriotism would induce them to belong to a National Defence force, whereby little interference with their civil life would be entailed, but who would have received military instruction sufficient to qualify them to take up arms in defence of their country at a time of national emergency.

The above three categories of men exist undoubtedly in this country; so, with a view of appealing to each of them, I venture to submit the following proposals for the organisation of our military forces:—

The Regular Army should be divided into,—

(a.)—The Foreign Army,

(b.)—The Home Army.

Category 1.—Men who are desirous of making the Army their profession should be enlisted for the Foreign Army. Their term of enlistment should be for twelve years with the colours, and nine years in the Reserve: or the option of extending their service with the colours to twenty-one years. In no case would a private or non-commissioned officer be allowed to extend his service over twenty-one years, starting with pay at the rate of 1s. per diem. The pay of these men should be increased by one penny per diem per annum for every year's

service over three. The pay of non-commissioned officers would be increased in like proportion. As will be suggested later in this scheme, a number of N.C.O.'s and privates of twelve years' service and over would be drafted annually to the Home Army and National Defence Force to form a nucleus for mobilisation purposes. Facilities for furlough at intervals of six years should be afforded as much as possible.

Men of this category who enlist for the Foreign Army should be assured that on completion of their term of service, employment will be found for them—and in order that they may look forward with certainty to have something to live upon, a suggestion is made that a system of Government Insurance be created, by which, a man consenting to have an annual sum deducted from his pay could insure for himself the payment of 7s. per week for the remainder of his life after twenty-one years' service, in addition to his pension. A lesser amount per week might be insured for, after twelve years' service.

The Foreign Army would garrison all stations outside the United Kingdom—and be maintained at war strength.

Men of category 2 would join the Home Army, including the Brigade of Guards—for three years with the colours, nine years in the first reserve, and nine years in the second reserve. They would not be allowed to re-engage in the Home Army, but would have the option of joining the Foreign Army after their expiration of their three years' service. Should they elect to join the Foreign Army, their three years' service would count towards the first term of twelve years.

The Home Army would garrison the United Kingdom only, and be maintained at peace strength. Battalions should consist of four companies only, each of 125 of all ranks: but by the organisation of cadres furnished from the Foreign Army, a rapid transformation from peace to war strength would be facilitated.

It is generally agreed that mounted infantry is a most useful force; that is if maintained as a picked body of

infantry, so trained and organised as to be more capable of rapid movement on horseback. Our present system of forming mounted infantry companies in time of war leaves much to be desired. It amounts to this, that every battalion is called upon in time of war to detach five of their best officers and 125 of their best non-commissioned officers and men, and sometimes double those numbers, to form companies of mounted infantry. These men are entirely lost to their battalion during the whole war.

I would suggest a very simple remedy for this evil. The *raison d'être* of the old rifle regiments is now past and gone. Although the King's Royal Rifles and Rifle Brigade still wear the green jacket, as regards their present duties in the field, there is no distinction between them and any other infantry regiments. These regiments are not territorial. Why not organise them as the permanent mounted infantry regiments in the Army? Battalions in the Foreign Army would be composed of eight companies, and those in the Home Army four companies each. Taking four battalions abroad and four at home, a permanent mounted infantry force of forty-eight companies would thus be created, and on mobilisation sixteen additional companies would be immediately available.

It has always appeared to me a very false system to deplete battalions at the outbreak of war of a great portion of their best men.

As regards category 3. It is submitted that the existence of two distinct Auxiliary forces in this country is the relic of a piecemeal organisation, which is out of date. The Militia, called the Constitutional force, and the force called the Volunteers, should be merged into one National Auxiliary Defence Force. There are at present 131 battalions of Militia and 222 battalions of Volunteers. Taking the average strength of a battalion at 500, and adding Yeomanry, Artillery, and other details, the amalgamation should produce a force of about 200,000 men.

This force should be organised upon the following lines, which are somewhat similar to those of the Swiss Militia.

The Army Council having determined of what strength this force should consist, an announcement should be made early in each year of the number of the annual contingent required to maintain the force up to its strength. This contingent should be divided among the several counties according to their population and the numbers and strength of their battalions. Lord Lieutenants of counties should then be invited to communicate with specially organised local recruiting authorities with a view of obtaining the necessary number of Volunteer recruits. Should they fail to enrol the required number, the Ballot Act voted annually by Parliament could then be put into force.

Local authorities would keep a census of all men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, lots would be drawn, those drawing the lowest numbers being held to serve under the following conditions:—Exemptions would be made on medical certificate, and on a payment of an annual tax of five shillings per annum for twelve years, and a supplementary tax in proportion to property and income at something like the following rates:—

1s. 3d. per annum for every £50 of property net,  
1s. 3d. „ „ for every £4 of income net.

No tax would be imposed on property under £40, and in assessing the tax on income, £24 would be deducted from the net income.

Men thus enrolled would, in their first year, do a recruits' course of—

45 days in the Infantry,  
80 days in the Yeomanry Cavalry,  
55 days in the Garrison and Field Artillery.

The recruits' course would consist of sufficient instruction in drill, reconnaissance, and musketry to enable him to take his place in the ranks. The dates of the courses should be fixed according to the industries of the

districts, whether urban or rural. On completion of the recruits' course, a man would become an enrolled member of the force.

Yeomen would remain in their regiments for twelve years, being called out every second year for a course of ten days. Men of other arms would be enrolled for twelve years, during which they would be called out alternate years—infantry for ten days, artillery for fourteen days.

On completion of the above-mentioned terms of service, the men would pass into the Reserve of the National Defence Force for a further period of twelve years, making twenty-five years' service in all. During their service in the reserve, they would be called out once every fourth year for a period of six days.

Thus a Volunteer enrolled in the infantry during thirteen years (inclusive of his recruits' course) would be called out for 105 days, and for 123 days only during the whole of his twenty-five years' service.

In order to provide N.C.O.'s and instructors for this force, a nucleus of officers, N.C.O.'s and privates would be drafted annually from the Foreign Army.

A proportion of recruits in each corps would be selected annually by the instructors as pupils for a N.C.O.'s course. This course would last for twenty-eight days in the Infantry, and thirty-two days for the Yeomanry, Cavalry, and the Artillery.

Recruit officers of the infantry would be attached to their regular battalions at home for a recruits' course lasting forty-two days, those of the Yeomanry to a cavalry regiment for sixty days, and those of Artillery to a garrison or field battery for sixty days.

All infantry officers would, in addition, on appointment go through a course of musketry lasting twenty-eight days, after which they would superintend the instruction of a section of recruits.

The recruits' course in the infantry would include—

Individual firing	Field firing
Section firing	Instructional firing

each man firing from 185 to 225 rounds.

Ninety rounds of ammunition should be fired in each year according to the man's convenience.

In order to form an additional reserve to the Regular Army, every corps of the National Defence Force should be invited to hold in readiness a number of men who voluntarily engage to reinforce their affiliated battalions on mobilisation.

When not out for training, the members of this force would draw no pay and be for all intents and purposes, civilians; they would, however, retain charge of arms, clothing and equipment, and fire a certain number of rounds annually at target practice.

In conclusion it must be urged that all boys between the ages of ten and fifteen attending public or private schools, be obliged to attend courses of gymnastic instruction amounting to at least sixty hours per annum, and all schools should be compelled by the educational authorities to provide gymnasia. Military instruction, *i.e.*, the mere rudiments of drill, should be given to all boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty. N.C.O.'s and privates of over twenty-one years' service in the Foreign Army, should be appointed to various districts as instructors, and retired officers might be appointed as gymnasia and drill inspectors.

It will doubtless be said that in submitting the above proposals regarding the organisation of a National Defence Force, I am advocating nothing more or less than compulsory service. I maintain, however, that Lord Lieutenants would seldom, if ever, have occasion to put the Ballot Act into force, if the man whose spirit of patriotism prompts him to attain that amount of military efficiency necessary to enable him to take up arms in the defence of his country, can feel that his civil pursuits will not be interfered with, and that his trainings will be but interesting pastimes.

As regards the Army, it is absolutely necessary that the man who wishes to make the Army his profession, can feel that he will not be cast adrift to join the ranks of the unemployed at the expiration of his service, but that he will be provided for the rest of his days.

## REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

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### **1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.**

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1905.*

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5th December, 1904. — Captain C. W. Wilson, D.S.O., proceeded home for Special Service in the United Kingdom, Lieut. R. H. Seymour for duty at the Rifle Depôt, and Lieut. and Q.M. T. C. McNally on sick leave.

13th December. — The Left Half Battalion marched to Pembroke Camp for the Annual Course of Musketry.

23rd December. — Captain C. W. Wilson, D.S.O. Seconded.

27th December. — The Annual Race for Colonel MacCall's Challenge Cup took place. Distance, seven furlongs, weight for age and inches :—

Winner	-	Lieut. Mellor's	-	"Ravachol"	Owner.
Second	-	Capt. Kennedy's	-	"Gaga"	Owner.
Third	-	Lieut. Dalrymple's	-	"Rafeek"	Lieut. Crichton.

7th January, 1905. — A race took place between the Officers and Sergeants of the Battalion. From Mellieha *via* St. Paul's Bay to Imtarfa; distance, ten miles. The Sergeants came out the winners :—1st, Sergeant Freeman, 1 hour 15 mins.; 2nd, Captain Kay, 1 hour 16 mins.; 3rd, Sergeant Clarke, 1 hour 17 mins.

9th January. — The Inter Company Shooting Competition took place at Mellieha. A Company, Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., came out easy winners; 2nd, G Company, Captain W. A. I. Kay; 3rd, D Company, Captain H. B. Kennedy.

11th January. — The Battalion returned to Imtarfa.

13th January. — D Company Captain H. B. Kennedy, proceeded to Gherghenti Palace, to be encamped for



employment on R.E. Works. The Sergeants of the Battalion held their annual dance, celebrating the anniversary of the wreck of R.M.S. *Warren Hastings*.

18th January.—Major H. F. Pakenham placed on half pay on account of ill health, at his own request.

19th January.—The following officers were posted to the Battalion :—Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O.; Captain and Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West.

22nd January.—Captain W. A. I. Kay and 2nd Lieut. A. E. Bonham-Carter embarked on the H.T. *Dilwara*, the former for a course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and the latter on three months' sick leave.

25th January.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Battalion in a concentration march on Siggieui, and made the following remarks : " The result was satisfactory, and both officers and N.C.O.'s answered the questions put to them readily and intelligently."

13th February.—Lieut. C. F. Hawley and 3 N.C.O.'s embarked for Crete, as an advance party to take over Barracks, etc., from the K.O.Y.L.I.

15th February.—The Battalion took part in a divisional parade on the Marsa.

17th February.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir W. F. Kelly, K.C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade, who before taking his departure, expressed entire satisfaction with all that he had seen.

24th February.—Orders were received for the head quarters and four companies to proceed to Egypt. Three companies made up to 400 strong to Crete, and one company of 100 rank and file to Cyprus by the H.T. *Dilwara*, due to leave Malta 27th February.

27th February.—The Battalion embarked on the H.T. *Dilwara* at twelve noon; strength, 19 officers, 2 warrant officers, 43 sergeants, and 926 rank and file. Owing to there being insufficient accommodation in the transport, 2nd Lieut. Hope and 46 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, who were available to embark, had to be left in Malta. A party of 29 Riflemen, sick, time-

expired, etc., were also left in Malta. Major G. N. Prendergast granted two months' leave to United Kingdom pending retirement.

1st March.—The Crete detachment, A, B, and C Companies, under the command of Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., disembarked and relieved the head quarters of four companies of 2nd Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. as the British garrison at Crete.

3rd March.—The Cyprus detachment, under command of Captain M. Pratt, D.S.O., disembarked and relieved the company of 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. H.M.S. *Essex* having on board H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, I. G. of the Forces, dropped anchor off Limasol during the morning, and H.R.H. paid a short visit to the *Dilwara*.

4th March.—The headquarters and four companies disembarked at Alexandria and entrained for Cairo, arriving at Abbassia Barracks, where it is now quartered, at ten p.m.

6th March.—H.M.S. *Essex* arrived off Candia in the early morning. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught landed at nine a.m., and was received by a guard of honour furnished by the detachment. H.R.H. inspected the detachment and the camp. H.M.S. *Essex* sailed for Malta five p.m.

7th March.—Captain and Brevet-Major C. J. Sackville-West seconded for service on the Staff.

9th March.—The Battalion (headquarters and four companies) was inspected by Major-General J. R. Slade, C.B., commanding the British Forces in Egypt, who expressed himself very pleased with its appearance. He referred in specially favourable terms to the belts and straps, which were beautifully clean, and which he described as quite up to Rifleman form.

12th March.—A party of 35 time-expired N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Port Said for embarkation to England.

15th March.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Bonham-Carter promoted Lieutenant, dated January 1st, 1905.

17th March.—Lieut. G. H. Martin to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major G. V. Hordern seconded, dated January 1st, 1905.

20th March.—Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple rejoined the Crete detachment from Malta.

24th March.—At the request of H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, Governor of Crete, the British troops took over the guards and police duties temporarily in Candia, the detachment finding necessary guards and patrols.

25th March.—Lieut. B. Seymour proceeded on leave from Cairo to the United Kingdom.

26th March.—A party of 71 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen embarked at Port Said for England, time-expired.

1st April.—At the request of the Consul General, a party of 60 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Crete detachment, under command of Captain G. H. Martin, proceeded from Candia to Canea on H.M.S. *Aboukir*, to take part in a demonstration with International troops against Insurgents. This party was complete with camp equipment, fourteen days' rations, and 300 rounds S.A.A. per rifle. The administration of the British troops in Crete was transferred from Malta to the Egyptian command.

2nd April.—Lieut. C. F. Hawley and 45 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen occupied the Gendarme Barracks, Candia, to assist in maintaining order during the elections, which passed off quietly. Captain H. B. Kennedy, Lieut. R. E. Crichton and 2nd Lieut. T. G. Grice proceeded on leave from Cairo for three months. Captain W. A. I. Kay qualified (distinguished) at the School of Musketry, Hythe, dated 10th March.

3rd April.—A party of 56 time-expired N.C.O.'s and Riflemen embarked at Malta for conveyance to England. Troops withdrawn from Gendarme Barracks in Crete.

4th April.—Lieut.-Colonel T. E. O'Leary, D.A.A.G. Signalling, Aldershot, made the following remarks on the inspection of the signallers of the Battalion, held at Malta, 2nd November, 1904. Figure of Merit, 938 :—



## Η ΑΓΩΝΙΑ ΜΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΣΗΜΑΙΑΣ

Cutting from a Greek paper representing the British soldier pulling down the Greek Flag flying over the Prefecture at Candia. The Greek Flag came down alright, but as the cord which had been provided for the hoisting of the Cretan Flag was somewhat rotten, the cord broke and it was some time before matters were settled. This was looked upon by the Insurrection Party as an omen and warning from heaven that the Greek Flag should not have been pulled down. The Rifleman is much flattered in the cutting.



“The signallers have been well trained, and are thoroughly efficient. The Battalion attained the position of sixth, out of all infantry battalions at home and in the Colonies.”

5th April.—Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., joined headquarters on posting.

22nd April.—Lieut. A. E. Bonham-Carter placed temporarily on half-pay on account of ill-health. 2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter transferred from 4th to 1st Battalion. Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., embarked at Alexandria for Crete, to take over command of the detachment there.

2nd May.—Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., arrived in Crete, and took over command of the detachment.

8th May.—Lieut. F. L. Pardoe granted an extension of leave on recommendation of Medical Board. Captain and Adjutant J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., proceeded on leave from Cairo to England.

19th May.—Captain H. F. W. Bircham transferred from 4th to 1st Battalion.

29th May.—The unrest in Crete increased during May, although nothing very serious occurred. Several minor conflicts between the Gendarmerie and the insurgents were reported, also disturbances between the Christians and the Mussulmen. In accordance with the wishes of the Consul General, two detachments as under were despatched into the interior of the Island to assist in maintaining order: Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., with 35 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, and one Maxim gun to Aios Georgios; 2nd Lieut. A. P. Evans and 29 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen to Aios Myron. The Canea detachment rejoined at Candia.

31st May.—2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter joined on posting. Headquarters and five companies Royal Sussex Regt. arrived at Candia, and Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., handed over command of British troops, Crete, to Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Panton, commanding Royal Sussex Regiment.

4th June.—Lieut. C. D. Eyre, with a party of 64 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded from Candia to Kudetse in relief of a detachment 2nd Royal Sussex. Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple commanded a flying column to visit the posts of the interior. The detachment supplied 2 N.C.O.'s and 20 Riflemen.

9th June.—Lieut. Dalrymple's column returned, having met with no opposition.

16th June.—2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter, with 22 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded to Rodia and returned next day.

30th June.—2nd Lieut. Deedes proceeded on leave from Cyprus.

3rd July.—2nd Lieut. Grice rejoined from leave.

4th July.—Captain Price-Davies, v.c., d.s.o., and Lieut. Parker-Jervis proceeded on leave. A strong patrol of 31 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under command of Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple, visited the posts in the Candia district, returning on the 7th instant.

6th July.—Captain Kennedy and Lieut. B. Seymour rejoined from leave.

7th July.—Lieut. J. G. G. Mellor proceeded on leave.

12th July.—A detachment of 34 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under the command of 2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter, proceeded by march route to Tyllisso and formed a post there.

13th July.—A detachment of 1 Sergeant and 20 other ranks proceeded by march route to Daphuss, and formed a post there. A party from Kudetse Post, under Lieut. C. D. Eyre, came into collision with the insurgents at Skylos. Two Riflemen were wounded, one severely.

16th July.—Captain H. F. W. Bircham joined from England on posting, and assumed the duties of Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster of the detachment, vice Captain G. H. Martin.

28th July.—Captain G. H. Martin embarked for Egypt to rejoin the headquarters of the Battalion.

31st.—Martial Law proclaimed in the Candia District

and troops placed under active service conditions. Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., appointed President and Lieut. C. F. Hawley a member of the Military Tribunal. Lieut. R. F. Dalrymple appointed a Press Censor. Captain G. H. Martin rejoined headquarters from Crete.

1st August.—Lieut. T. G. Dalby proceeded on leave.

3rd August.—The Battalion took part in Brigade night operations.

6th August.—A party of musketry recruits started Table A, under 2nd Lieut. T. G. Grice.

9th August.—Major G. N. Prendergast retires on retired pay.

11th August.—Major C. L. E. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O., Captain H. F. W. Bircham, and 40 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen proceeded at about eleven p.m. to reinforce the Aios Myron Post, which was threatened by the insurgents returning next day. The insurgents had one man killed before the arrival of the reinforcements, and retired from the district.

12th August.—A party of 30 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under the command of Colour-Sergeant Ross, proceeded to reinforce the Tylisso Post preparatory to a combined attack on Corphais on 14th instant in conjunction with a party of 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment. The insurgents had three men wounded, our casualties nil. This party returned to Candia evening 14th August.

18th August.—Lieut. W. S. W. Parker-Jervis passed in subject D for promotion.

30th August.—Captain H. B. Kennedy proceeded as Staff Officer to the G.O.C. British troops in Egypt on a tour of inspection. 2nd Lieut. J. F. R. Hope embarked for temporary duty with Crete detachment.

3rd September.—The G.O.C. troops in Egypt (Brigadier-General G. M. Bullock, C.B.) arrived at Candia, and inspected the Garrison and some of the outlying posts, including Aios Myron and Tylisso. He expressed himself as very pleased with all he had seen.



Captain G. H. Martin appointed Adjutant, vice Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., whose tenure in the appointment has expired.

11th September.—The Tyllisso detachment returned to Candia on relief by 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.

12th September.—2nd Lieut. A. M. Saunders posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

22nd September.—Lieut. A. E. Bonham-Carter placed temporarily on half-pay on account of ill-health, dated 22nd April.

26th September.—Lieut. R. E. Crichton proceeded to Cyprus on temporary duty.

1st October.—Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., rejoined Crete detachment from leave.

3rd October.—The Battalion proceeded by train to Marg, and spent the day in the country, returning at seven p.m.

4th October.—Lieut. W. S. W. Parker-Jervis rejoined from leave.

5th October.—Major R. S. Oxley posted to the Battalion as second in command.

6th October.—2nd Lieut. H. C. M. Porter promoted Lieutenant, vice Lieut. R. N. Abadie appointed Adjutant, 26th May, 1905.

9th October.—Lieut. T. G. Dalby rejoined from leave. A draft of 55 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen from Rifle Depôt arrived on H.T. *Dunera*, and was isolated in camp at Abbassia.

10th October.—A party of 26 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen embarked on H.T. *Dunera* for England. Captain L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., and Lieut. J. G. G. Mellor rejoined from leave.

17th October.—Captain H. B. Kennedy embarked on H.T. *Assaye* for two months' sick leave in England.

18th October.—The draft joined the Battalion from the Isolation Camp.

18th October.—D and H Companies commenced field training.



Swinbourne.      Pickavance.      Jaynes.      Budge.  
 Craston.      Sergt. Laffan.      Capt. and Adjt.      David-son, D.S.O.      C. J. Markham.      Sergt. Marlow.      Collins.      Burke.



Mitchell.      Brwell.      Adamson.      Sowter.      Ketterick.  
 REGIMENTAL FOOTBALL TEAM, —1ST BATTALION.

30th October.—The Aios Georgios detachment, under Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., rejoined at Candia.

31st October.—B Company, under command of Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., marched to Aios Myron to relieve C Company, who returned to Candia 1st November.

3rd November.—The Kudetse detachment, under Lieut. C. D. Eyre, rejoined at Candia.

9th November.—The Battalion took part in a King's Birthday parade on Abdin Square, Cairo. The Crete detachment took part in a parade on St. George's Square, Candia.

16th November.—A party of casualties and recruits commenced musketry, under Lieut. W. S. W. Parker-Jervis. 2nd Lieut. A. M. Saunders joined on posting.

17th November.—2nd Lieut. J. F. R. Hope proceeded on leave to England from Crete.

22nd November.—Lieut. F. L. Pardoe rejoined from sick leave.

30th November.—Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., proceeded on leave to England.

4th December.—Major R. S. Oxley joined on posting as second in command from 2nd Battalion.

#### FOOTBALL.

The Regimental Football Team had a highly successful season during 1904-1905.

Twelve matches were played in the Malta League—all victories—57 goals being scored against 5 scored by the opponents. It was very unfortunate that we were ordered from Malta before the League Tournament ended, as with only one match remaining on the fixture list we were absolutely certain of heading the table. Considerable interest in the team's performance was taken by all ranks, and on match days the Malta Railway Company used to run a special train for spectators.

The following matches were played during the season :—

Date	Versus	Result	Goals	
			For	Against
24th Sept. 1904	- 2nd Hants Regt.	- won	3	1*
1st Oct. 1904	- 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade	- "	4	0*
8th Oct. 1904	- 2nd Hants Regt.	- "	2	1*
15th Oct. 1904	- 2nd Royal Sussex Regt.	- "	2	1*
22nd Oct. 1904	- 1st R. West Kent Regt.	- "	4	0*
5th Nov. 1904	- R. A. Eastern	- "	5	1†
7th Nov. 1904	- 2nd Hants Regt.	- "	2	0†
10th Nov. 1904	- Royal Engineers	- "	1	0†
27th Nov. 1904	- R. A., Western	- "	7	0†
1st Dec. 1904	- R. A., Central	- "	3	1†
22nd Dec. 1904	- 2nd Essex Regt.	- "	8	0†
24th Dec. 1904	- 1st Rifle Brigade	- "	6	2†
26th Dec. 1904	- 1st R. West Kent	- "	3	1†
31st Dec. 1904	- 2nd K. O. Y. L. I.	- "	7	0†
2nd Feb. 1905	- R. A. M. C.	- "	9	0†
6th Feb. 1905	- 2nd Royal Sussex Regt.	- "	4	0†
22nd Feb. 1905	- 1st R. Dublin Fusiliers	- "	2	0†
8th Feb. 1905	- " " "	- "	4	0‡

\* Friendly.

† Malta Garrison League.

‡ 2nd Round Governor's Cup (1st Round a bye).

#### CRICKET.

21st June, 1905.—Match between 1st K.R.R.C. and 2nd Company R.E. Scores :—K.R.R., 54; R.E., 40. Rifleman Roe took seven wickets for 3 runs.

7th July.—*Versus* Boulac Cricket Club :—K.R.R., 44 and 63 for eight wickets; Boulac, 64.

4th August.—K.R.R. v. Boulac C.C. :—K.R.R., 116; Boulac, 65.

23rd August.—K.R.R. v. R.B. :—K.R.R., 52; R.B., 203 for six wickets. Lieut. Pigott 47, Rifleman Martin 48 for the R.B.

30th August.—Greenjacket Officers v. Officers of the Garrison :—Greenjackets, 197 for five wickets; Officers of the Garrison, 167. Lieut. Pigott 137, Lieut. R. E. Crichton 20, Lieut. Blencowe (A.S.C.) 43, Captain Bartlett (A.V.D.) 40. Lieut. Crichton took three wickets for 49 runs.

15th September.—K.R.R. v. M.I. and M.M.P. :—

K.R.R., 74; M.I., 46. Rifleman Deasy took six wickets for 14 runs.

Sergeants K.R.R. v. M.I. :—K.R.R., 102 for seven wickets; M.I., 52. Colour-Sergeant Harrington 40.

# 1ST BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—J. L. Kemp. Bandmaster—T. Brown.

## STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	J. O'Rafferty.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Col.-Sergt.	-	-	-	P. W. Newton.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry	-	-	-	H. Moulsher.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	J. T. Mitchell.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	-	-	-	J. Tomlinson.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	J. R. Haslam.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	W. Reynolds.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	G. Knaggs.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	F. James.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor (Acting)	-	-	-	J. Jones.
Armourer-Sergeant	-	-	-	F. W. Hunt.

## COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	H. Price.
B	"	-	-	-	W. Beck.
C	"	-	-	-	G. Ross.
D	"	-	-	-	J. F. James.
E	"	-	-	-	A. Cattermole.
F	"	-	-	-	A. G. Harrington.
G	"	-	-	-	B. Dalton.
H	"	-	-	-	G. Wyatt.

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 badge	-	-	-	-	-	254
" " " 2 badges	-	-	-	-	-	172
" " " 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	9
" " " 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
" " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—2.

### WAR MEDALS.

In possession of 1 medal	-	-	-	-	-	114
" " " 2 medals	-	-	-	-	-	109
" " " 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	31
" " " 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	17
" " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1

#### RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total re-engaged	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Re-engaged during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

#### EXTENSIONS.

Total extended service to 8 years	-	-	-	-	489
" " " " 12 "	-	-	-	-	46
Extended during year to 8 "	-	-	-	-	102
" " " " 12 "	-	-	-	-	20

#### INCREASE.

December, 1904, Draft from Rifle Depôt	-	-	-	209
October, 1905, " " " "	-	-	-	55
Transfers from other Corps	-	-	-	3

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#### DECREASE.

Died - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Transfers to other Corps - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4
Sent Home for Army Reserve, etc. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	244

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### CERTIFICATES OBTAINED

#### MUSKETRY.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp.	Colour-Sergeant G. Wyatt.
Colour-Sergeant H. Price.	Sergeant H. Moulsher.
" A. C. Cattermole.	" J. Thompson.
" A. G. Harrington.	" C. S. Cresswell.
" B. Dalton.	" A. Davies.

#### TRANSPORT.

Sergeant-Major J. L. Kemp.	Color-Sergeant H. Price.
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#### TELEGRAPHY.—*Nil.*

#### EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Second Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Third Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	123

#### ARMY SIGNALLING.

Sergeant G. Hale.	Sergeant H. Spencer.
Sergeant W. Kerrison.	

#### GYMNASTICS.

Sergeant H. Tedder.	Corporal J. Corban.
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OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Ballooning.—1 Sergeant and 10 Riflemen.

School of Cookery.—1 Sergeant.

Mounted Infantry.—16 Sergeants, 11 Corporals, and 129 Riflemen.

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

Battalion Figure of Merit—196'1.

Marksman	-	-	203	2nd Class Shots	-	294
1st Class Shots	-	-	424	3rd „ „	-	55



## REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

**2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.**

Extract from return showing the efficiency of Signallers in the British Units, inspected in the Punjab Command, in the year 1903-04 :—" British Infantry,—3rd—2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Figure of Merit—846.97."

The undermentioned Officers were posted to the Battalion on promotion :— Captain G. Makins.— Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/60/1552, A.G. 8, dated 16th May, 1904. Captain H. H. R. White.— Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/60/1553, A.G. 8, dated 17th May, 1904.

The last entry was cancelled by the following :— Captain H. H. R. White, posted to the 3rd Battalion on promotion.— Authority, War Office Letter, 112/60/1576, A.G. 8, dated 19th November, 1904.

During September, the Battalion won the Murree Hockey Tournament, fourteen teams being entered.

18th and 19th October, 1904.—The Battalion in two parties left Gharial for the Left Infantry Lines, West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, arriving at the latter place on the 20th and 21st October.

Second Lieut. M. F. Blake posted to the Battalion. Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/60/1570, A.G. 8, dated 30th September, 1904.

12th November.—Captain Makins and 84 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen left Rawal Pindi for Ranikhet, to take over Barracks, and to perform the duties of Winter Section at that Station.

14th November.—A draft consisting of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 91 Riflemen and 8 Boys joined the Battalion from England.



GENERAL LORD FRANCIS W. GRENFELL, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.  
(Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion.)



5th December.—The Battalion left Rawal Pindi in two trains for Bareilly, arriving at the latter station on the 7th, when they went under canvas.

Lieut. H. T. Thornhill resigns his commission. Authority, *London Gazette*, 15th November, 1905.

Second Lieut. C. K. Howard-Bury is posted to the Battalion.—Authority, War Office Letter, No. 112/60/1576, A.G. 8, dated 19th November, 1904.

1st January, 1905.—The Battalion took part in the usual Parade to commemorate the anniversary of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. After marching past once, the troops returned to quarters.

23rd January.—Lieut. T. H. Harker joined the Battalion on completion of a tour of duty at the Regimental Depot.

5th February.—Lieut. G. Culme-Seymour left the Battalion for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depot.

During February the Battalion Team won the Bengal-Punjab Football Tournament, sixteen teams being entered.

During February the Battalion Team won the Infantry Polo Tournament, played at Meerut, five teams being entered. Team—Captain G. K. Priaulx, Lieut. F. O. Grenfell, Lieut. E. B. Denison, Lieut. T. H. Harker (back).

20th and 22nd March.—The Battalion left Bareilly in two parties for Ranikhet, reaching the latter station on the 25th and 27th March.

20th April.—His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, inspected the Battalion on parade, subsequently going round the Barracks, and expressed satisfaction with all he had seen.

Second Lieut. W. J. Davis was awarded 1st Class Certificate of Proficiency in Gymnastics and Swordsmanship, dated Lucknow, 20th March, 1905.

Second Lieut. F. O. Grenfell, having been transferred to the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Authority,

*London Gazette*, dated 5th May, 1905—was struck off the strength of the Battalion, from that date.

Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 11th May, 1905.—“The following Lieut.-Col. to be Colonel: Lieut.-Col. W. S. Kays, King's Royal Rifle Corps.”

Lieut. R. N. Abadie, appointed Adjutant of the Battalion, 16th May, 1905, vice Captain E. F. Ward, whose tenure of appointment had expired.—Authority, M. S. Eastern Command, No. 142, dated 21st June, 1905.

Second Lieut. F. W. Parrish was posted to the Battalion. Authority, War Office, No. 112/ 60/ 1600, dated 15th June, 1905.

26th June.—The Battalion paraded under Colonel Kays, and fired a *feu-de-joie*, in honour of His Majesty, the King's Birthday. Strength:—12 Officers, 723 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

Extract from India Army Orders:—“Results of annual inspection of British Corps in Army Signalling: British Infantry—6th, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles. The following Units are specially commended: 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles.”

Captain E. F. Ward, posted 4th Battalion, is struck off strength of Battalion.—Authority, L. G. C., Eastern Command, No. 332, dated 14th August, 1905.

Second Lieut. the Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton, posted to the Battalion on first appointment.—Authority, *London Gazette*, dated 15th August, 1905.

18th October.—The Battalion moved out under command of Major R. S. Oxley, to take part in hill manœuvres, between Almora and Dwarahat, together with Half-Battalion 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd; and 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles. Strength of Battalion:—13 Officers, 644 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen. The Battalion returned to Ranikhet on the 25th October, 1905.

An advance party composed of 100 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under the command of Lieut. M. L. Clements,

proceeded to Bareilly, for the purpose of pitching the winter camp at that place.

#### PUNJAB-BENGAL FOOTBALL CUP.

The above Cup was played for during February, 1905. This year seven teams entered:—Somersets, North Staffords, South Wales Borderers, Gordons, Scots Fusiliers, Wiltshires, Black Watch, a Royal Sussex, and 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles.

In the first round the Battalion met the South Wales Borderers, at Meean Mir, and after a very close game scored a goal (Clayton) just on time, winning 1—0. In the next round we played the Scots Fusiliers, at Umballa, and won by 1—0, from a penalty, after playing extra time.

The third match was against the Wiltshires, and ended in a draw, no score after playing extra time. On re-playing the match the Battalion won 1—0 (Higney), the goal being scored during extra time.

The other match in the semi-final was between the Gordons and the Black Watch, the former winning after extra time 1—0, which left them in for the final against us.

After playing extra time in the final we won 1—0 (Higney), having much the best of the game during the second half of the match.

#### MURRAY CUP.

The day after winning the Punjab-Bengal Cup, the team went straight down to Lucknow to play for the Murray Cup, open to regiments, the last two rounds only being played at Lucknow. In the semi-final we played the K.S.L. Infantry three matches before deciding it, then winning 1—0, leaving us with the Black Watch, who carried off the Cup, beating us 1—0. Although we have lost several good men in Mowatt, etc., I hope that the saying proves true "that there are as many good fish in the sea," etc.

**ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.**

Played at Allahabad in January on perfect grass grounds, making the ball much slower than the team were accustomed to. The Battalion lost to Scots Fusiliers 1—0 after playing extra time twice. Scots Fusiliers had to play two matches in same day, and lost 1—0.

**BOXING.**

During the last year the following competitions have been won by Riflemen of the Battalion.

Rifleman Strachan won the Light Weight Championship Belt of India, beating Private Craig of the Durham Light Infantry, at Naini Tal, in June. Rifleman Strachan was defeated by Private Church of the Sussex Regiment, at Lucknow, in November, after having an extra round to decide.

Rifleman Ulph won the Feather Weight Competition of India, beating Private Roberts of the Gloucester Regiment, at Lucknow, in February. There were eight entries for this Competition.

Rifleman Hughes won the same Competition in November, beating Private Laing of the Sussex Regiment. Rifleman Ulph did not compete this time.

**INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1905.**

Played at Meerut on 27th February, 1905, and following days, and the following teams competed :— 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Gurkhas, 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

The following comprised the Battalion team :— Captain G. K. Priaulx, Lieut. E. B. Denison, Lieut. F. O. Grenfell, Lieut. T. H. Harker.

*First Ties.*—2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers beat 1st Durham Light Infantry by 4 goals and 1 subsidiary to 2 goals 1 subsidiary. 2nd Gurkha Rifles beat 1st Royal Irish Rifles by 7 goals and 6 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary. 1st Seaforth Highlanders and 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, byes.

*Second Ties.*—1st Seaforth Highlanders beat 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers by 4 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 1 goal 1 subsidiary. 2nd King's Royal Rifles beat 2nd Gurkha Rifles by 6 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 goal 1 subsidiary :—This was a good game, although the score would not seem to indicate so. The Gurkhas played up well, but their ponies were not quite good enough.

*Final.*—The Seaforths were always first favourites, having won the tournament the year before. 1st Chukkur :—The Seaforths started by almost immediately scoring a subsidiary from a good shot by N. D. M. McLachlan, and not very long afterwards they managed to score another subsidiary. 2nd Chukkur :—The 60th Rifles scored a goal from a good shot by Grenfell, thus giving them the lead, but almost immediately afterwards the Seaforths responded with a subsidiary, thus making the score 1 goal to 3 subsidiaries. 3rd Chukkur :—So far the game had been a very even one, but the 60th gradually began to draw away from their opponents; Denison scored a goal, and Grenfell almost immediately afterwards scored a subsidiary; Grenfell was playing in grand form, and never missed anything. 4th Chukkur : A penalty was given against the Seaforths, from which Grenfell made a very fine shot, scoring a goal; soon after this, from a good run down the whole length of the ground, Harker scored another goal; score, 4 goals and 1 subsidiary to 3 subsidiaries. 5th Chukkur :—The Seaforths pulled themselves together, and N. D. McLachlan from a good run down made a very fine shot and scored a goal; towards the end of this Chukkur, Champion managed to score a subsidiary, thus making the score 4 goals 1 subsidiary to 1 goal 4 subsidiaries. 6th Chukkur :—There was only about two minutes left to play, and neither side scored; the 60th Rifles were thus left the winners by the previously stated score. It was an excellent and fast game throughout; the ground was in perfect condition, like a billiard table.



## 2ND BATTALION K.R.R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—T. Maple.      Bandmaster—J. H. Sage.

## STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	T. A. Addyman.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.M.S.	-	-	-	-	G. Potier.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry	-	-	-	-	J. Hoefling.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	-	W. Gull.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	-	-	-	-	G. Clarke.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	T. Lanceley.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	M. Tryhorn.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Heath.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	H. V. Foster.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	-	
Armourer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	D. Hepburn.
Signalling-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	H. Taylor.

## COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	R. Banks.
B      "	-	-	-	-	-	W. Street.
C      "	-	-	-	-	-	E. Scutt.
D      "	-	-	-	-	-	W. Cooke.
E      "	-	-	-	-	-	W. H. Brettell.
F      "	-	-	-	-	-	R. Axford.
G      "	-	-	-	-	-	F. Mc Lachlan.
H      "	-	-	-	-	-	H. Bird.

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

No. of Riflemen in possession of 1 badge	-	-	-	301
"      "      "      2 badges	-	-	-	390
"      "      "      3      "	-	-	-	4

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—2.

## WAR MEDALS.

Officers in possession of 1	-	-	-	-	-	8
"      "      2	-	-	-	-	-	6
"      "      3	-	-	-	-	-	3
W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen in possession of 1	-	-	-	-	-	616
"      "      "      "      2	-	-	-	-	-	12
"      "      "      "      3	-	-	-	-	-	1

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—19.

## EXTENSIONS.

To Eight Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
To Twelve Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	18

INCREASES.

From Home Battalion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
From Other Corps -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
From Unattached List -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							<hr/>
							171

DECREASES.

Died -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Discharges abroad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
To Army Reserve abroad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
To Other Corps -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sent Home :—							
Invalids -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Time Expired -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
To join Army Reserve -	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
To Home Establishment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Prisoners -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
To join Auxiliary Forces -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							<hr/>
							225

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.

Colonel W. S. Kays	-	-	-	-	
Major A. Blewitt	-	-	-	-	Hythe.
Major R. S. Oxley	-	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
Major C. S. Chaplain	-	-	-	-	Hythe.
Captain W. Barnett	-	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
„ B. F. Widdrington	-	-	-	-	Hythe.
„ G. F. B. Hankey	-	-	-	-	Pachmarhi
„ A. E. Cathcart	-	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
„ G. K. Priaulx	-	-	-	-	„ „
„ and Brevet-Major F. M. Crum	-	-	-	-	Hythe.
Lieutenant F. G. Willan	-	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
„ G. Seymour	-	-	-	-	„ „
„ B. J. Curling	-	-	-	-	„ „
„ J. E. N. Heseltine	-	-	-	-	Pachmarhi.
„ R. N. Abadie	-	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
„ H. A. Vernon-	-	-	-	-	„ „
„ G. A. H. Beaumont	-	-	-	-	„ „
„ G. Cookson	-	-	-	-	Pachmarhi.
„ M. L. S. Clements	-	-	-	-	Hythe.
2nd Lieutenant R. H. Willan	-	-	-	-	„
Major and Quarter-Master J. W. Dwane-					
Sergeant-Major T. Maple	-	-	-	-	„

Color-Sergeant	R. Axford	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
"	F. Scutt	-	-	-	" "
"	W. H. Brettell	-	-	-	" "
"	H. Bird	-	-	-	" "
"	J. W. Street	-	-	-	" "
"	R. Banks	-	-	-	Pachmarhi.
"	A. Cooke	-	-	-	Hythe.
"	F. McLachlan	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
Sergeant	G. H. Wilson	-	-	-	" "
"	J. Hoeftling	-	-	-	" "
"	G. Clarke	-	-	-	Pachmarhi.
"	H. T. Challen	-	-	-	Changla Gali.
"	P. Hoare	-	-	-	" "
"	A. H. Collier	-	-	-	Hythe.
"	G. Ambrose	-	-	-	"

## TRANSPORT.

Lieut. and Adjt.	R. N. Abadie.	Rifleman	T. Edley.
Lieutenant	M. L. S. Clements.	"	T. H. Cook.
Sergeant	C. E. Wood.	"	S. Bakewell.
"	R. W. Evans.	"	H. Windley.
"	E. E. Field.	"	J. Robinson.
"	T. Cooling.	"	S. Baker.
"	L. Buzza.	"	A. Jones.
Corporal	S. Hulford.	"	J. J. Willden.
Lance-Corporal	A. A. Owen.	"	A. Sephton.
"	" W. Messenger.	"	B. Bent.
"	" J. Laycock.	"	A. Leon.
"	" C. T. Read.	"	C. J. Gardiner.
Rifleman	W. Prosser.	"	C. Williams.
"	J. Leonard.	"	B. Evans.
"	J. Palin.	"	W. Griffiths.

## TELEGRAPHY.

Corporal	G. Richardson.	Rifleman	E. Ekersall.
Rifleman	C. Clairemont.	"	J. Mc Knight.
"	J. Pollard.	"	W. Jackson.
"	D. Kilby.	"	W. Kenny.
"	H. Adams.	"	E. Colyer.
"	R. Glegg.	"	S. Hare.
"	A. Collins.	"	W. Stephenson.
"	E. Smith.	"	A. Metcalfe.
"	C. Meadowcroft.	"	J. May.

## EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Second Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Third Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	590

In addition 11 have passed Group I First Class. Result of last examination not known.

# ARMY SIGNALLING.

Major A. Blewitt.	Lance-Sergeant E. Thomas.
Lieutenant R. N. Abadie.	Lance-Corporal F. Taylor.
" H. A. Vernon.	" " B. Smales.
Second Lieut. W. J. Davis.	" " W. Rose.
Sergeant H. Taylor.	

# GYMNASTICS.

Second Lieut. W. J. Davis.	Corporal A. Goleby.
Color-Sergeant R. Banks.	Lance-Corporal J. Lee.
Sergeant G. Hall.	" " J. Martin.
" R. Reed.	" " A. Gray.
Corporal F. Wademan	" " T. Weston.
" E. Saunders.	Rifleman J. Miley.
" G. Kellard.	" H. Atkinson.

# OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Captain B. F. Widdrington	-	-	Supply.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Bond	-	-	Veterinary.
Sergeant G. Clarke	-	-	Cookery.
Corporal A. Saunders	-	-	"
" T. Horlock	-	-	"
Sergeant T. Lanceley	-	-	Pioneer Sergeants.
Colour-Sergeant J. W. Street	-	-	Military Engineering.
Sergeant G. Clarke	-	-	Field Works.
" A. E. Day	-	-	Military Engineering.
" T. Cooling	-	-	Supply.
" E. Field	-	-	"
Corporal S. Hulford	-	-	"
Lance-Sergeant P. Caffrey	-	-	"
Lance-Corporal R. Logan	-	-	"
" W. Frith	-	-	"
" F. Butler	-	-	"
Rifleman H. Keen	-	-	Field Butchery.
" H. Dunn	-	-	" "
" R. Gilding	-	-	" "
" J. Williams	-	-	" "
" F. Stephenson	-	-	" "
" H. Bowen	-	-	" "
" T. Edley	-	-	" "
" J. Bagshaw	-	-	Veterinary.
" S. Beach	-	-	"
" J. Broadhurst	-	-	"
" A. Fowler	-	-	"
" W. Panter	-	-	Chiropody.
" J. Walsby	-	-	"
" W. Reese	-	-	"

OTHER CERTIFICATES—*continued.*

Sergeant A. Collier	-	-	-	Acting Schoolmaster.
"    W. Stickland	-	-	-	"    "
Lance-Corporal W. Smith	-	-	-	"    "
Rifleman G. Byrne	-	-	-	Master Tailor.
Mounted Infantry—91				Stretcher Bearers—19.
Nursing—14.				

## MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

A Company—Major Crum	-	-	-	-	-	223'1
B     "     "     Chaplin	-	-	-	-	-	168'0
C     "     Captain Cathcart	-	-	-	-	-	170'0
D     "     "     Priaulx	-	-	-	-	-	228'4
E     "     "     Makins	-	-	-	-	-	172'0
F     "     "     Hankey	-	-	-	-	-	225'1
G     "     "     Widdrington	-	-	-	-	-	175'0
H     "     Major Oxley	-	-	-	-	-	176'0

A, D, and F Companies fired the 1903 course, and the other five Companies the 1905 course.

	A Co.	B Co.	C Co.	D Co.	E Co.	F Co.	G Co.	H Co.	Total.
Marksmen	- 64	18	16	63	24	66	21	24	296
1st Class	- 39	41	49	47	33	38	50	57	354
2nd Class	- 20	53	57	11	29	17	38	38	274
3rd Class	- 0	6	1	0	1	1	4	3	16





COLONEL C. MCGRIGOR, C.B.  
(Commanding 3rd Battalion.)

## REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

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### **3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.**

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1905.*

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3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles took fourth place in the competition for the Young Soldiers' Cup, 1904 : Total points, 667.

17th January.—The following remarks on Battalion Annual Musketry Return, 1904, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief were published in the Battalion Orders :—

"These results are very satisfactory, and are due to the attention paid to musketry by company officers, the commanding officer, and all ranks of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

"It is more creditable as the regiment is divided into three separate detachments, at Boaz, Warwick, and St. George's.

"I found the machine gun detachments efficient, and individual soldiers tested by me at judging distance gave as a rule satisfactory and accurate estimates."

Battalion average, 1904 ...  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 195.7 \\ 69.5 \end{array} \right.$

*London Gazette.*—Brevet : The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel :—Charles R. R. McGrigor, C.B., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, dated 30th December, 1904.

28th and 30th January.—H Company from St. George's to Boaz; F and G Companies from St. George's to Warwick Camp for Battalion training. Distribution of Battalion :—A, B, E, H Companies at Boaz; C, D, F, G Companies at Warwick Camp.

1st February.—The Dover and Shorncliffe system of payment for N.C.O.'s and men, as regards consolidated charge for stoppages, was taken into effect from this date.



*London Gazette*.—Lieut. Hon. A. F. W. Harris is appointed Adjutant vice Brevet-Major G. V. Hordern resigned, dated 10th December, 1904.

1st February.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, presented medals for Somaliland Campaign, 1902-04, to Lieut. G. J. Acland-Troyte, 2429 Rifleman Coxon, and 2279 Rifleman Mason.

5th February.—Three colour-sergeants, one bugler, ten riflemen, one woman, and five children embarked per S.S. *Mongolian* for passage to England.

10th March.—Battalion paraded in marching order for Annual Inspection by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda :—Headquarters and A, B, D and E Companies, Boaz.

15th March.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected the detachment at Warwick Camp (C, F, G and H Companies) in marching order.

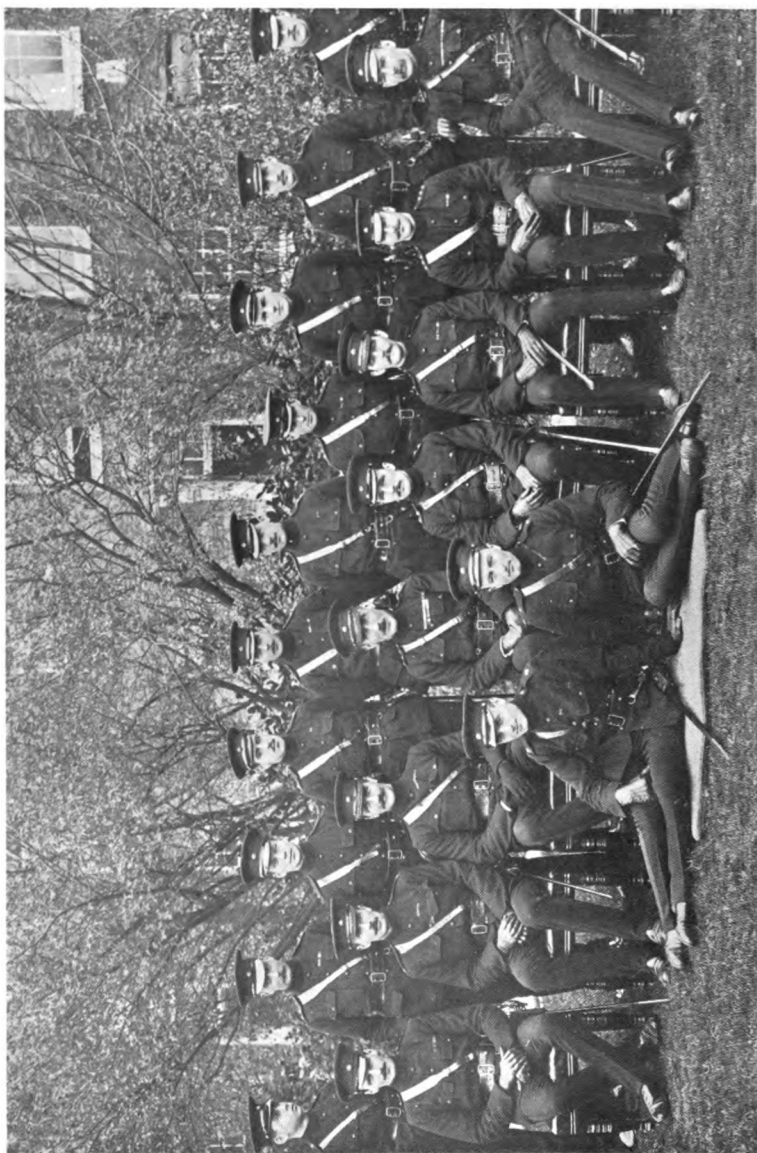
Under Special Army Order, dated 21st December, 1904, the Regiment was granted the following honorary distinctions :—South Africa, 1899-02, Defence of Ladysmith, Relief of Ladysmith.

1st April.—A.O. 68 : The undermentioned N.C.O. has been awarded the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct (with gratuity) :—No. 3893 Sergt. Bugler C. E. Caulfield.

1st April.—The Battalion adopted the new system of payments, "Dover and Shorncliffe Scheme of Payments."

7th April.—Extract from remarks by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, on the Annual Inspection, 10th and 15th March, 1905 :—"H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was pleased with the appearance and general turn-out of the Battalion. The high figure of merit attained in musketry by the Battalion last year, and its work in the field at Battalion training as seen by H.E. in February, show that the Battalion has been efficiently trained. H.E. considers that the physical appearance of the men has much improved during the





OFFICERS, 3RD BATTALION.—ALDERSHOT, 1905.

last year, and that their conduct has on the whole been very satisfactory."

15th April.—Five Riflemen (for transfer to Army Reserve) embarked per S.S. *Oruro* for passage to England *via* Halifax.

22nd April.—Five Riflemen (for transfer to Army Reserve) embarked per R.M.S. *Bornu* for passage to England.

8th May.—Three Riflemen (for transfer to Army Reserve) embarked per S.S. *Beta* for passage to England *via* Halifax.

15th May.—One N.C.O., two women, two children (invalids), and one N.C.O. and six Riflemen (invalids) embarked on R.M.S. *Port Maria* for passage to England.

10th June.—Four Riflemen, one boy, three women and two children (invalids) embarked per S.S. *Oruro* for passage to England *via* Halifax.

14th June.—Four Riflemen (for transfer to Army Reserve) embarked per R.M.S. *Bornu* for passage to England.

5th July.—One Officer (on posting to 4th Battalion), one N.C.O. (invalid), five Riflemen (for transfer to Army Reserve) embarked on S.S. *Beta* for passage to England *via* Halifax.

10th July.—One Rifleman (for discharge) embarked on R.M.S. *Port Maria* for passage to England.

26th July.—Under "Regimental Establishments, 1905-06," the establishment of the Battalion whilst abroad (except India) becomes 28 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, and 828 Rank and File.

4th September.—One Sergeant, one Rifleman, and two women and five children (invalids), one Rifleman (for discharge) embarked on R.M.S. *Port Maria* for passage to England.

13th October.—The Battalion, strength—16 Officers, 820 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 32 women and 45 children, embarked on S.S. *Kensington* for passage to England.

24th October.—Arrived at Southampton.

25th October.—Disembarked and proceeded by rail to Aldershot, there to be stationed (Salamanca Barracks).

25th October.—The Battalion resumes Home Establishment strength:—24 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 805 Rank and File.

28th October.—Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General H. E. Belfield, C.B., D.S.O., commanding 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, Aldershot Army Corps; dress, marching order.

1st November.—In recognition of the good conduct of the Battalion while at Bermuda, the G.O.C. approves of furloughs being granted for six weeks.

### 3RD BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. C. Watkins.

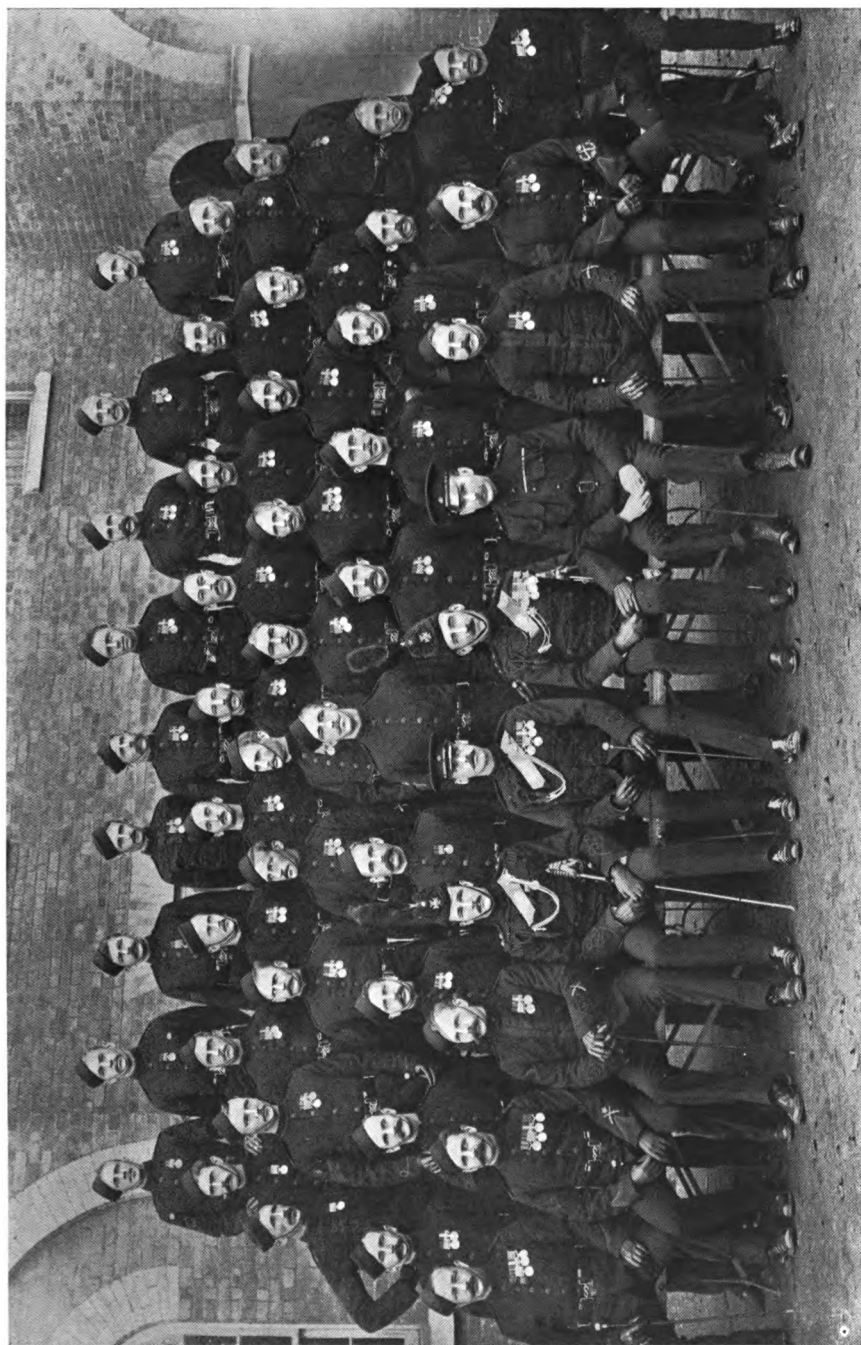
Bandmaster J. Slattery.

#### STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Humphries.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Col.-Sergt.	-	-	-	-	J. E. Saunders.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry	-	-	-	-	H. Eldred.
Sergeant-Bugler	-	-	-	-	C. Caulfield.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	-	-	-	-	M. Mc Dermott.
Pioneer-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Addison.
Band-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	W. Austin.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	-	-	-	-	H. Wilson.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	-	R. Hurley.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	-	G. Burgess.
Armourer-Sergeant, Quarter-Master Sergt.	-	-	-	-	E. Webster.

#### COLOR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	-	-	-	-	-	W. Pay.
B     "	-	-	-	-	-	E. Wenham.
C     "	-	-	-	-	-	H. Johnson.
D     "	-	-	-	-	-	R. Kensdale.
E     "	-	-	-	-	-	W. H. Marston.
F     "	-	-	-	-	-	H. Rowlinson.
G     "	-	-	-	-	-	A. W. Harrington.
H     "	-	-	-	-	-	F. Roads.



W. O., STAFF SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS, 3RD BATTALION.—ALDERSHOT, 1905.



GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Men in possession of 1 badge	-	-	-	-	-	365
" " 2 badges	-	-	-	-	-	90
" " 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	14

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

1 Warrant Officer. 3 Sergeants.

WAR MEDALS.

Queen's S. A. Medal	-	252	Africa General Service Medal	3
King's " "	-	172	Egyptian Medal and Star	3
India General Service Medal	15		Ashanti Star	-

RE-ENGAGEMENTS—9.

EXTENSIONS—72.

INCREASE—43.

DECREASE—128.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Officers—17.

Sergeants—11.

TRANSPORT.

N. C. O.'s	-	-	5	Men	-	-	22
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TELEGRAPHY.—Sergeant R. Stevens.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Officers	-	-	2	N. C. O.'s.	-	-	4
----------	---	---	---	-------------	---	---	---

EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Second Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
Third Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	231

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Instructors—Officers-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Assistant Instructors—N. C. O.'s	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trained Signallers	-	-	-	-	-	32

GYMNASTICS.

Col.-Sergt. W. H. Marston.	Major O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.
" E. Wenham.	Capt. V. H. S. Scratchley, D.S.O.
L.-Sergt. H. Charles.	" A. R. Leith.
Corpl. J. Brown.	

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Mounted Infantry.—8 Officers, 16 N.C.O.'s, 58 Riflemen.  
 Ambulance Class.—6 N.C.O.'s, 21 Riflemen.  
 Cold Shoers.—3 Riflemen.  
 Saddlers.—2 Riflemen.  
 Chiropodists.—3 N.C.O.'s, 1 Rifleman.  
 Swimming.—524 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.



## MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.

The Annual Course for 1905 was fired under the Musketry Regulations (Provisional), 1903.

Average :—Part I, 212·3 ; Part II, 78·6 ; Practice XIX, 21.

## WATER SPORTS.

The following were the prize winners at the Water Sports, held at Boaz, Bermuda, on the 31st August, and 1st and 2nd September, 1905 :

## 1.—100 Yards Race.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Prudence, E Coy. | 5, Rifleman Hyden, A Coy.     |
| 2, L.-Corpl. Benson, H Coy.  | 6, L.-Corpl. Grizzell, G Coy. |
| 3, { Rifleman Harrop, D Coy. |                               |
| { Boy Allen, F Coy.          |                               |

2.—Tug-of-War (*Officers versus Sergeants*).

Sergeants Won.

## 3.—Quarter-Mile Race.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1, L.-Corpl. Benson, H Coy.  | 4, Corpl. Laverty, E Coy.     |
| 2, Bandsman Prudence, E Coy. | 5, L.-Corpl. Grizzell, G Coy. |
| 3, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.    | 6, Bandsman Allen, D Coy.     |

## 4.—Tug-of-War.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1, D Company. | 2, B Company. |
|---------------|---------------|

5.—100 Yards Race (*Boys*).

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1, Boy Allen, F Coy. | 2, Boy Beale, H Coy. |
|----------------------|----------------------|

6.—Team Race (*Quarter-Mile*).

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, D Company, 39 points. | 3, B Company, 20 points. |
| 2, A Company, 32 points. |                          |

## 7.—V.C. Race.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1, Corpl. Laverty, E Coy.      | 4, Rifleman Harrop, D Coy. |
| 2, Rifleman Palfreyman, G Coy. | 5, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.  |
| 3, Corpl. Bottomley, B Coy.    | 6, Rifleman Davis, E Coy.  |

8.—100 Yards Race (*Open*).

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Prudence, 3rd K.R.R. | 3, Gunner Fullam, R.G.A. |
| 2, L.-Corpl. Benson, 3rd K.R.R.  | 4, Gunner Burrow, R.G.A. |

## 9.—Water Polo.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1, D Company. | 2, H Company. |
|---------------|---------------|

## 10.—Obstacle Race.

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1, Rifleman Davis, E Coy.     | 4, Boy Beale, H Coy.      |
| 2, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.     | 5, Corpl. Laverty, E Coy. |
| 3, L.-Corpl. Grizzell, G Coy. | 6, Rifleman Liney, A Coy. |

11.—*Shoe Race.*

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Rifleman Hyden, A Coy.     | 4, Boy Allen, F Coy.        |
| 2, Rifleman Kilcullen, A Coy. | 5, Corpl. Bottomley, B Coy. |
| 3, L.-Corpl. Benson, H Coy.   | 6, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.   |

12.—*Hobby Horse Race.*

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Boy Beale, H Coy. | 2, Rifleman Farrell, D Coy. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|

13.—*Greasy Pole.*

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1, Rifleman Regan, A Coy.     | 3, Rifleman Garrison, D Coy. |
| 2, Rifleman Goldsmith, F Coy. |                              |

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

The following were the prize winners at the Regimental Sports, held at Bermuda, on the 18th March, 1905 :—

2.—*Throwing the Cricket Ball.\**

- |                                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1, Corpl. Light, B Coy., 104 yds. | 3, Bugler Booth, A Coy.   |
| 2, Rifleman Robinson, A Coy.      | 4, Bandsman Woods, G Coy. |

4.—*Broad Jump.\**

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1, Lc.-Corpl. Sutton, G Coy. | 3, Sergt. Rothery, D Coy. |
| 2, Capt. Foljambe, A Coy.    | 4, Bandsman Woods, G Coy. |

6.—*High Jump.\**

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1, Lc.-Corpl. Sutton, G Coy. | 3, Bugler Booth, A Coy.    |
| 2, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.    | 4, Rifleman Baines, D Coy. |

7.—*Three-Legged Race.*

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1, Rfn. Docksey & Gilbert, H Coy. | 3, Rfn. Livesey & Hurley, A Coy.               |
| 2, Rfn. Capp and Lynes, E Coy.    | 4, Lc.-Corpl. Taylor and Rfn. Treasure, D Coy. |

8.—*Sergeants' Race.*

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Sergt. Goodfield, G Coy. | 3, Col.-Sergt. Clay, D Coy. |
| 2, Sergt. Wenham, E Coy.    | 4, Sergt. Rothery, D Coy.   |

9.—*Half-mile Race.\**

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.    | 3, Rifleman Moore, E Coy.   |
| 2, Bandsman Prudence, E Coy. | 4, L.-Corpl. Sutton, G Coy. |

11.—*100 Yards Race.\**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Harper, E Coy. | 3, Bugler Booth, A Coy.  |
| 2, Bandsman Ring, G Coy.   | 4, Sergt. Wenham, E Coy. |

12.—*One Mile Race.\**

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.     | 3, L.-Corpl. Sutton, G Coy. |
| 2, Lieut. Yeats-Brown, A Coy. | 4, Rifleman Hurley, A Coy.  |

13.—*Hurdle Race.\**

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1, L.-Corpl. Sutton, G Coy. | 3, Bugler Booth, A Coy. |
| 2, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.   | 4, Capt. White, D Coy.  |

14.—*Officers' Race.*

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1, Capt. Foljambe. | 3, Major Briscoe. |
| 2, Major Hare.     | 4, Col. McGregor. |

15.—*Old Soldiers' Race.*

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1, Col.-Sergt. Clay, D Coy. | 3, Rifleman Swann, D Coy.   |
| 2, Bandsman Gibbs, E Coy.   | 4, L.-Corpl. Robson, G Coy. |

16.—*Quarter-mile Race.\**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Woods, G Coy.   | 3, Bugler Booth, A Coy.    |
| 2, Rifleman Goodall, A Coy. | 4, Rifleman Watson, C Coy. |

17.—*One Mile Race (Open).*

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1, Bandsman Woods, 3rd K.R.R.     | 3, Pte. Barnes, 3rd R. Fusiliers. |
| 2, Pte. Bishop, 3rd R. Fusiliers. | 4, L.-Corpl. Sutton, 3rd K.R.R.   |

18.—*Tug-of-War.*

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1, H Company. | 2, E Company. |
|---------------|---------------|

19.—*Alarm Race.*

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1, D Company. | 2, A Company. |
|---------------|---------------|

20.—*Band Race (3rd Royal Fusiliers).*

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1, Pte. Colburn.     | 3, Pte. Holton. |
| 2, L.-Corpl. Styles. | 4, Pte. Long.   |

21.—*Consolation Race.*

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1, Rifleman Moore, F Coy.  | 3, Rifleman Lodge, C Coy.  |
| 2, Rifleman Walker, E Coy. | 4, Rifleman Wardle, C Coy. |

22.—*Three-Mile Race (Cross-Country).\**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1, E Company. | 3, D Company. |
| 2, C Company. | 4, B Company. |

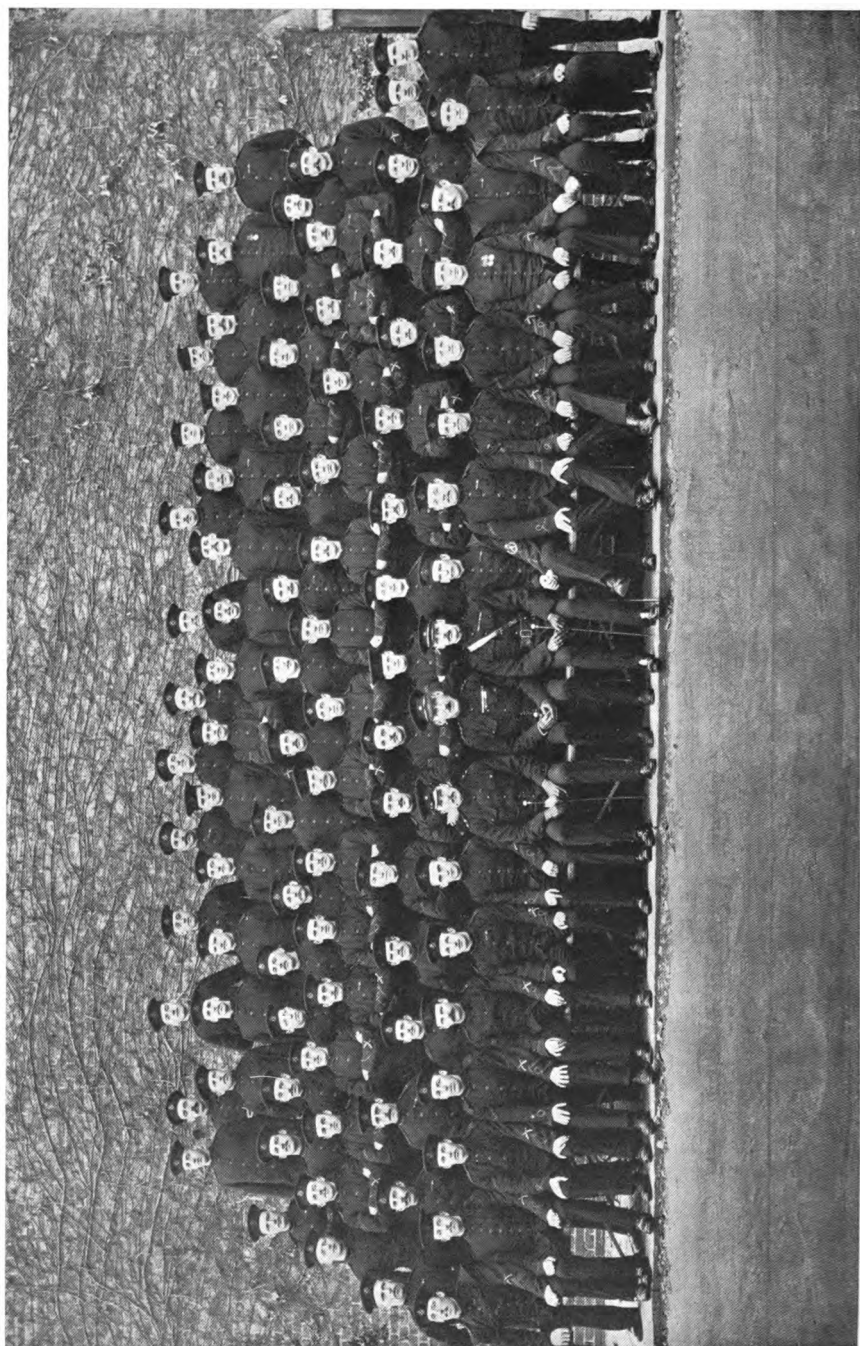
*Points for Challenge Shield.*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1, G Company, 35 points. | 3, E Company, 15 points. |
| 2, A Company, 23 points. | 4, D Company, 8 points.  |

On October 7th a cross-country race took place between the 3rd Battalion and the 3rd Royal Fusiliers, distance about four-and-a-quarter miles, which was easily won by the 3rd Battalion, Major S. W. Hare coming in first and 2nd Lieut. G. M. Atkinson second. Each side was represented by twelve competitors.

\* Winners of these events were presented with a Silver Medal.





CORPORALS AND LANCE-CORPORALS, 3RD BATTALION.—ALDERSHOT, 1905.

# MUSKETRY.

Competition *vide* Musketry Regulations, para. 176, 1905.

## SERGEANTS.

Reg. No.		Coy.	200 yds. Rapid	400 yds. Delib.	600 yds. Delib.	200 yds. V. Tar.	Total Score
4331	C.-Sgt. H. Rowlinson	F	23	25	23	21	92
9904	Sergt. F. Cull	A	26	24	20	21	91
8679	" J. Reynolds	C	21	23	22	21	87
2248	C.-Sergt. F. Clay	D	20	25	19	21	85
9074	Sergt. A. Warner	B	21	23	22	18	84
9971	" H. Yates	E	16	25	24	18	83
6815	C.S.I.M. H. Eldred	G	25	22	19	15	81
3240	L.-Sergt. C. Ramsey	A	20	21	24	15	80
1466	" H. Charles	D	18	19	21	21	79
6451	Sergt. F. Russell	F	18	23	22	15	78
860	" L. Jones	A	18	18	24	18	78
9283	C.-Sgt. E. Wenham	B	17	24	18	18	77
9260	" H. Johnson	C	14	23	22	18	77
7985	L.-Sgt. R. Mitchell	C	16	26	18	15	75
8508	Sergt. W. Holmes	F	22	16	19	18	75
8976	L.-Sgt. Goodwin	F	19	20	21	15	75
6025	Sergt. S. Collier	F	23	23	22	6	74
6276	" R. Bailey	H	23	21	13	15	72
5721	" H. Caulfield	D	20	27	10	15	72
7425	C.-Sgt. W. Marston	E	17	21	16	18	72
565	L.-Sgt. W. Leach	E	19	22	18	12	71
9481	Sergt. A. James	C	20	19	17	15	71
5856	" G. Richards	A	20	22	9	18	69
9896	" J. Schofield	E	15	25	16	12	68
8081	C.-Sgt. H. Harrington	G	27	19	9	12	67
9705	Sergt. C. Buckle	G	13	22	19	12	66
254	" R. Fitton	B	16	19	16	15	66
638	" W. Goulter	D	23	19	9	12	63
8284	C.-Sgt. J. Saunders	H	14	21	16	12	63
9869	Sergt. C. Rothery	D	16	16	13	15	60
2991	C.-Sgt. F. Roads	H	14	20	12	9	55
8486	" W. Pay	A	18	14	8	12	52
7317	Sergt. W. Walter	B	—	20	13	12	45
4097	" R. Francis	D	2	16	10	12	40
7459	" J. McGaw	H	17	10	6	6	39
3625	" A. Reilly	H	—	—	11	—	11
7927	" F. Wilkins	C	24	—	—	—	24

## RANK AND FILE.

8243	L.-Corpl. E. McVittie	F	20	25	22	21	88
1211	Rifleman E. Wright	E	21	22	20	12	75
7430	Corpl. J. Shirley	B	23	24	16	12	75

MUSKETRY—*continued.*

9865	Rflmn. J. Herst	C	23	22	20	9	74
3946	" R. Long	D	20	22	20	12	74
1326	" E. Bailey	F	17	22	17	18	74
4078	Corpl. T. Wood	H	13	25	24	12	74
1981	Rflmn. G. Jenkins	E	15	24	16	18	73
1744	" A. White	A	19	22	20	12	73
4905	" J. Walls	C	18	17	21	15	71
5524	" E. Rogers	G	14	19	22	15	70
7338	L.-Corpl. M. Robson	G	19	19	20	12	70
1127	Corpl. G. Maxwell	B	24	17	18	9	68
9970	Rflmn. J. Murray	D	15	17	25	6	63
1602	" J. Moore	F	15	19	15	12	61
988	" A. Thompson	C	18	22	17	3	60
5096	" A. Pickford	G	14	25	19	0	58
5521	" H. Owen	E	18	11	20	9	58
5683	" J. Hill	H	16	16	13	12	57
5435	" G. Tack	A	21	20	9	6	56
105	" W. Mitchener	A	17	16	22	0	55
4966	" J. Cross	H	12	10	19	12	53
8260	" C. Price	D	12	16	16	0	44
4663	" R. Carlisle	B	12	4	15	6	37

## BERMUDA RIFLE MEETING, 1905.

The under-mentioned Officer, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen took first prizes in the competitions stated against their names:—

Rifleman Mc Guire, Competition No. 1, Rank and File, 200 yards, £3.

Lance-Sergeant Buckle, Competition No. 2, Sergeants and First Class Petty Officers, 200 yards.

"A" Team, Competition No. 4, Team Competition, 600 to 250 yards, Cup value £5 and £3. 10s.

Sergeant Holmes, Competition No. 5, "All Comers," 500 yards, £3.

Sergeant Russell, Competitions Nos. 6, 13, and 21, The Running Man, 200 yards, £2. 10s.

Sergeant Johnson, Competition No. 9, Sergeants and First Class Petty Officers, 500 yards, £3.

Lance-Sergeant Charles, Competition No. 11, "All Comers," 200 yards, £3.

"B" Team, Competition No. 12, Team Competition Snap Shooting, Cup value £5 and £5.

Captain H. F. B. Foljambe, Competition No. 19, Rapid Firing, 200 yards, £2.

Team, 3rd K.R.R., Competition No. 24, Bermuda Championship, Challenge Trophy value £50, Cup value £5, and £6 cash, and Mr. E. J. Thompson's prize for highest score at 600 yards.

"B" Team, Competition No. 25, Team Competition, Plates, 300 yards, Cup and £2. 10s.

The following also won prizes :—

*Competition No. 1.*

Rfn. Hopkinson	- £1 10 0	Rfn. Holloway	- 0 15 0
" Turner	- 0 15 0	" Pickford	- 0 10 0
" Wallace	- 0 10 0	" Heap	- 0 10 0
" Sharp	- 0 10 0	" Sharp	- 0 5 0
" Wilkinson	- 0 5 0	" Clark	- 0 5 0
" Cavanagh	- 0 5 0	" Slater	- 0 5 0
" Barfoot	- 0 5 0	L.-Cpl. Moore	- 0 5 0
" Grizzell	- 0 5 0	Rfn. Drake	- 0 2 6
" Walls	- 0 2 6	L.-Cpl. Horton	- 0 2 6
" Eastwood	- 0 2 6	Rfn. Walls	- 0 2 6
Cpl. Goodwin	- 0 2 6	L.-Cpl. Nuttall	- 0 2 6
Rfn. Fell	- 0 2 6		

*Competition No. 2.*

Sgt. Schofield	- 1 10 0	Sgt. Warner	- 1 10 0
L.-Sgt. Russell	- 0 15 0	Clr.-Sgt. Bainbridge	- 0 15 0

*Competition No. 4.*

B Team	- 1 15 0	" Rowlinson	- 0 10 0
		Sgt. Harrington	- 0 5 0
		" Reynolds	- 0 5 0
		" Russell	- 0 5 0

*Competition No. 5.*

Capt. White	- 1 10 0	L.-Sgt. Yates	- 0 15 0
Clr.-Sgt. Clay	- 1 0 0	Cpl. Maxwell	- 0 10 0
Rfn. Clark	- 0 10 0	Clr.-Sgt. Bainbridge	- 0 5 0
L.-Sgt. Charles	- 0 10 0	Rfn. Sharp	- 0 2 6
Lieut. Atkinson	- 0 10 0		
L.-Sgt. Yates	- 0 5 0		
Clr.-Sgt. Bainbridge	- 0 5 0		
Cpl. Maxwell	- 0 2 6		

*Competition No. 6.*

*Running Man.*

Clr.-Sgt. Bainbridge	- 0 10 0	Rfn. Brooks	- 1 0 0
" Clay	- 0 5 0	Cpl. Wagstaff	- 0 15 0
L.-Cpl. Webber	- 0 2 6	" Duckinfield	- 0 10 0

*Competition No. 8.*

L.-Cpl. McVittie	- 1 5 0	Rfn. Maloney	- 0 10 0
Cpl. Wagstaff	- 0 15 0	" Thompson	- 0 10 0
		" Heap	- 0 10 0
		" Conroy	- 0 5 0
		" Treasure	- 0 5 0
		" Long	- 0 5 0
		" Palmer	- 0 5 0
		" Symes	- 0 5 0
		" Eastwood	- 0 5 0



BERMUDA RIFLE MEETING—*continued.*

Rfn. Walsh	-	-	0	2	6	<i>Competition No. 24.</i>					
„ Gates	-	-	0	2	6	Mr. Thompson's prize for					
L.-Cpl. Meetcham	-	0	2	6		highest score at 600 yds.					
„ Goatley	-	0	2	6							
„ Plomer	-	0	2	6		<i>Morris Tube.</i>					
<i>Competition No. 16.</i>						Rfn. Walls	-	-	0	10	0
L.-Sgt. Yates	-	-	1	10	0	<i>Pool.</i>					
Sgt. Jones	-	-	0	10	0	Sgt. Jones-	-	-	2	0	0
„ Harrington	-	0	5	0		Rfn. Rolph	-	-	4	0	0
„ Richards	-	-	0	2	6	Sgt. Richards	-	-	2	0	0
<i>Competition No. 19.</i>						L.-Cpl. Slater	-	-	0	19	0
Sgt. Harrington	-	0	15	0		Rfn. Sibley	-	-	0	19	0
Capt. White	-	-	0	5	0	L.-Sgt. Byrne	-	-	1	18	0
						Rfn. Bailey	-	-	0	15	0

## REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

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### **4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.**

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1905.*

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31st January.—Major-General R. A. Montgomery, C.B., commanding Southern District, at a parade of the Garrison held in Portsmouth, presented East Africa Medals to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen who served with the Mounted Infantry in Somaliland.

17th February.—Sergt.-Major L. Owen, after serving twenty-one years and eleven days in the Regiment, was discharged to pension.

18th February.—No. 973 Col.-Sergt. A. Harman, 3rd Battalion, appointed Sergt.-Major of 4th Battalion.

20th February.—Brigadier-General Browne, v.c., C.B., paid a surprise visit to Barracks this day, and expressed great satisfaction at all he saw.

24th February.—Second Lieut. L. Aylmer embarked for service with King's African Rifles.

4th April.—8252.—Sergt. L. Gurnett, A Company, promoted to Colour-Sergeant.

8th April.—No. 3695 Sergt. W. Norton, 1899 Rifleman A. Nicholson, and 2629 Rifleman A. Collier, 4th Battalion, awarded medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

16th April.—Special Battalion Order by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Fortescue :—

#### **"THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.**

"The Lieut.-Colonel commanding wishes to inform all ranks of the 4th Battalion that a sum of £50 has been sent to the Brigade of Gurkhas in the name of all ranks towards the Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund, which has been opened in consequence of the severe losses of the Brigade in the recent

earthquake. He feels sure that he has the hearty co-operation of the Battalion in this action.

"The connection of the King's Royal Rifles with the Gurkhas dates from the Indian Mutiny of 1858, when the 1st Battalion and the Gurkhas held the ridge at Delhi for many months. Since then the friendship of the 60th and the Gurkhas has constantly been exemplified, as every Rifleman who has served in India knows, and in every war in India they have fought side by side.

"In 1900, during the South African War, the Gurkhas voluntarily subscribed towards the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the King's Royal Rifles.

"The disaster which has recently occurred in India has fallen heavily upon the Gurkha Brigade, for practically a whole Battalion has been destroyed in the earthquake at Dharmasala.

"The Commanding Officer has also sent a telegram to India expressing the sympathy of all ranks of the Battalion with the Gurkhas in their misfortune.

"By Order, (Signed) H. WAKE, *Captain,*  
"Adjutant, 4th K.R.R."

19th April.—Second Lieut. H. C. M. Porter transferred to 1st Battalion.

1st May.—The Battalion, strength—18 Officers, and 406 W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen (including about 100 men with bicycles) proceeded to Wool, Dorset, for training. While there, elaborate arrangements were made for the firing of field practices, which took place on the open heath. The targets were figures held up by men in pits dug for the purpose on different positions.

2nd May.—Captain G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O., appointed Adjutant to the 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifles.

7th May.—9433 Sergt. J. Pearsall, H Company, promoted to Colour-Sergeant.

25th May.—The following Officers attended His Majesty's Levée :—

General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., etc.  
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Fortescue.

Captain H. C. R. Green.  
" M. L. Porter.

Captain H. Wake, D.S.O.	Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield.
„ J. A. Hope (Depôt).	2nd Lieutenant E. G. St. Aubyn.
Lieutenant C. A. Howard.	„ A. J. Hunter.
„ H. W. M. Watson.	„ H. C. Ponsonby.
„ C. V. L. Poë.	„ J. S. Mellor.
„ R. Crichton (Depôt).	„ F. W. Parish.
„ A. A. Soames.	

30th May.—Captain H. F. W. Bircham posted to 1st Battalion.

2nd June.—A section of Mounted Infantry, under Lieut. C. A. Howard, proceeded to Bulford Camp for a four months' course.

7th June.—The Battalion moved from Wool to Aldershot.

8th June.—The Battalion (17 Officers, 490 W.O., N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen) took part in the Royal Review before H.M. the King and the King of Spain. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc., complimented the Battalion on its smart appearance.

13th June.—Captain G. J. Acland-Troyte having been posted to the Battalion, is taken on strength accordingly.

23rd June.—Second Lieut. F. W. Parish posted to 2nd Battalion.

27th June.—The Battalion furnished a Company of Mounted Infantry at the mobilization of M.I. Brevet-Major S. F. Mott commanded the Battalion of four companies from the 6th Infantry Brigade. Col.-Sergt. Morgan, acting as Sergeant-Major. The Company Officers were as follows:—Captain C. H. N. Seymour, Lieut. H. W. M. Watson, Lieuts. F. W. L. Edwards, H. C. Ponsonby, J. S. Mellor, N.C.O.'s and Riflemen 72.

1st July.—The Battalion moved from Aldershot to Oxney Farm, Borden (strength, 12 Officers, 355 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen) on the assembly of 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades, under Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B. Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Inspector General to the Forces,

has been pleased to express his extreme satisfaction at the soldierly appearance, the steadiness under arms of the 3rd Division. The Major-General Commanding the Division, in following H.R.H.'s directions to convey the foregoing to G.O.C.'s the officers and men of the Division, desires to express his own appreciation of the good work done by the Division during the period of his command, and to congratulate them upon its result.

4th July.—Second Lieutenant A. J. Hunter promoted Lieutenant.

18th July.—Second Lieut. St. Aubyn promoted Lieutenant.

25th July.—Ante-final of the Southern District League Challenge Cup:—4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles *v.* Rifle Depôt, shot at Browdown, on 25th July, 1905, 500, 600, and 800 yards; seven rounds each distance. Scores, 4th Battalion, 756; Depôt, 689. The Battalion were beaten in the final by the Royal Marine Artillery by 19 points.

12th August.—The C. O. regrets to announce the death of No. 3784 Lance-Sergt. J. Lyons, D Company, which occurred this day.

2nd September.—Captain M. L. Porter seconded for service as Adjutant Q.W.R.V.C.

21st September.—The Battalion (strength 14 Officers, 385 Rank and File) proceeded on the 1st Army Corps Manœuvres.

30th September.—The Battalion returned to Gosport this day from manœuvres, after a period of five months under canvas.

30th September.—Major Hon. J. R. Brownlow proceeded to Bulford this day to take over command of Mounted Infantry.

30th September.—Captain E. F. Ward proceeded to Bulford this day to take over command of 6th Brigade Company.

1st October.—Captain R. Byron, D.S.O., promoted Major.

2nd October.—Six N.C.O.'s and thirty-one Riflemen, under Second Lieut. J. S. Mellor, proceeded this day to Bulford to undergo a three months' course of Mounted Infantry.

6th October.—It is notified for information that the adoption of the Lutzow "Wild Hunt" March as the regimental march of the King's Royal Rifle Corps has been approved.

13th October.—Captain R. G. Jelf is posted to Battalion.—Authority, War Office Letter, 112/60/1609, dated 9th October, 1905.

15th October.—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Fortescue to be Brevet-Colonel.

The following promotions and appointments were made during the year :—Lance-Corporals to Corporals : W. Draycott, T. Beeston, F. Goodall, H. Dobson, R. Machin, W. Crook, J. Byrne, J. Beaumont, A. Williams, W. Turner, F. Gilbert. Corporals to Lance-Sergeants : E. Woolaway, E. Greenwood, H. Wilson, H. Shone.

The following drafts of recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Dépôt during 1905 :—

March 2nd	-	-	-	-	-	6
May 31st	-	-	-	-	-	130
June 16th	-	-	-	-	-	39
July 22nd	-	-	-	-	-	51
September 4th	-	-	-	-	-	55
October 28th (to join a draft)	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total						302

The following drafts were sent abroad during 1905 :

October 5th	-	3 Sergeants, 165 Riflemen, to 2nd Battalion.
December 8th	-	45 " to " "
" 8th	-	40 " to 1st "
Total	-	3 250

The undermentioned Officers and N.C.O.'s qualified at the School of Musketry, Hythe :—

Captain C. H. N. Seymour	-	-	10th March, 1905.
Lieutenant F. W. L. Edwards	-	-	30th May, 1905.
" G. Wynne-Finch	-	-	1st September, 1905.

Captain G. Acland-Troyte	-	-	-	10th November, 1905.
Sergeant A. Astrop	-	-	-	1st September, 1905.
Color-Sergeant H. Paul	-	-	-	10th March, 1905.
" " L. Gennett	-	-	-	30th June, 1905.
" " F. Jackman	-	-	-	30th May, 1905.
" " J. Pearsall	-	-	-	10th November, 1905.

## SCHOOL OF SIGNALLING.

2nd Lieutenant W. L. Clinton	-	-	-	20th July, 1905.
Corporal A. Warren	-	-	-	20th July, 1905.

## SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.

Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield	-	-	-	31st August, 1905.
Corporal W. Murphy	-	-	-	1st May, 1905.
" J. Bradley	-	-	-	1st January, 1905.
Lance-Corporal W. Atkinson	-	-	-	1st January, 1905.

## FOOTBALL.

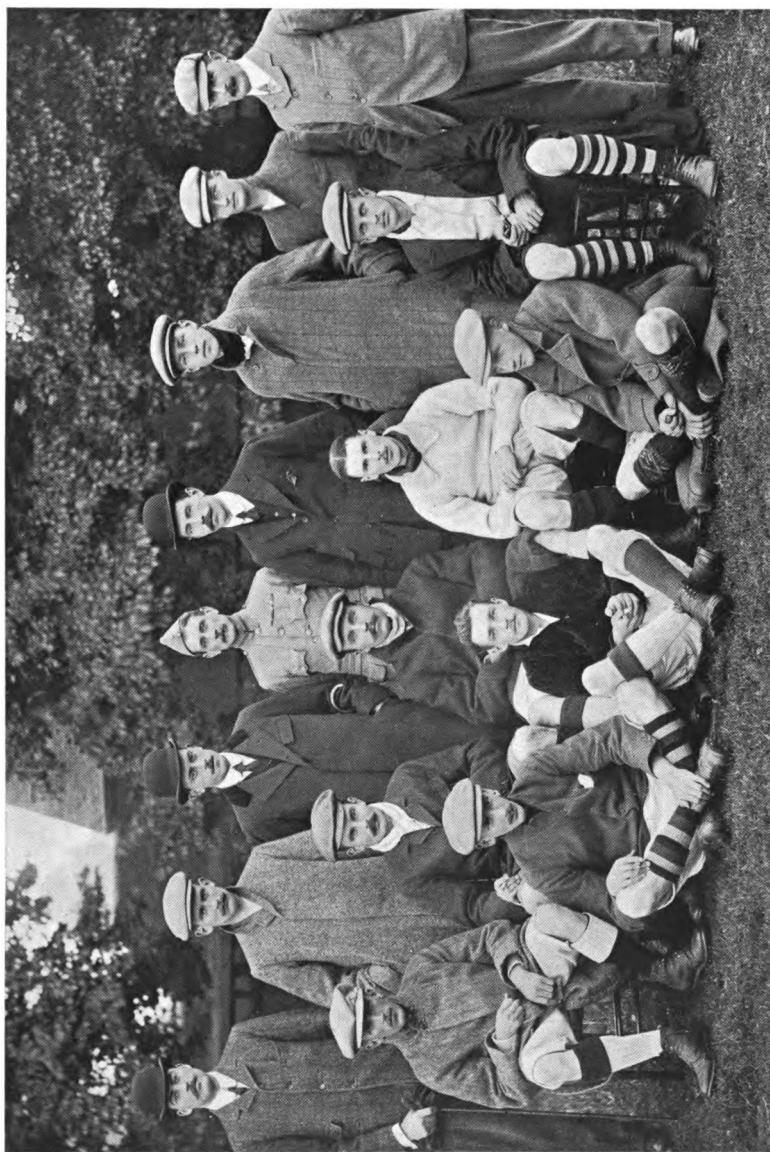
The Battalion played up well in the Army Football Cup Competition, being defeated in the 5th Round by the Royal Engineers 4—1 (Corporal Shone and Rifleman McAlpin having to leave the field injured after twenty minutes' play).

*Old Etonian Officers v. Eton College.*—For the second successive year, the Officers of the 4th Battalion played the School at Eton on October 7th, 1905. Last year it will be remembered that the School won by 1 rouge to 0, but this year the 60th were successful, and won by 2 goals and 1 rouge to 1 goal and 2 rouges. (Three rouges equal one goal.)

Eton scored a goal in the first five minutes, but shortly afterwards the Officers scored a rouge, and in the bully which ensued a goal was also added. Nothing further being scored, the 60th led by 1 rouge at half-time.

In the second half Eton twice scored a rouge, but the Officers playing well together scored a rouge in return, which was forced and resulted in a goal. During the last ten minutes the advantages of youth and training made themselves apparent, and the Officers, who had two of their number rather seriously hurt in the first half, were sorely pressed. But the School were unable to score, so the 4th Battalion were left the winners.

Lieuts. G. Wynne Finch, F. W. Edwards, C. A. Howard, Sergt.-Major Rushworth, Lieut. C. V. Poë, Capt. G. A. Troyte, Capt. Soltau Symons.  
(Eton College Volunteers, late and Batt.) (Adjutant Eton Volunteers)



Capt. R. Jelf.      Capt. H. Wake.      Major S. F. Mott.      Lieut. E. G. St. Aubyn.      Lieut. C. J. Wingfield.  
Lieut. W. L. Clinton.      Lieut. J. S. Mellor.      H. C. Ponsonby.

4TH BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM, WHO PLAYED AGAINST ETON, 1905.





The following Officers represented the 4th Battalion :

Major S. F. Mott.	Lieut. A. A. Soames.
Capt. R. G. Jelf.	„ J. S. Mellor.
„ H. Wake.	„ C. T. Wingfield.
„ G. Ackland Troyte.	„ H. C. Ponsonby.
Lieut. F. W. L. Edwards.	„ W. L. Clinton.
„ E. G. St. Aubyn.	

#### PRESENTATION TO SERGEANTS.

The Native Indian Officers who were Orderly Officers to the King during 1905, visited the 4th Battalion at Bordon Camp on the 12th August, 1905, and were entertained to luncheon by the Officers.

Their names are as follows :—Subadar-Major Karu Sing Gurung, 1st Gurkha Rifles (absent through illness); Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, 2nd P.W.O. Gurkha Rifles; Subadar Nawal Sing Rana, 8th Gurkha Rifles; Subadar Jas Lal Rai, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Before leaving they proceeded to the Sergeants' Mess, where Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa presented a kookhri to the Sergeants, in honour of the occasion, and of the well-known ties existing between the Gurkhas and the 60th Rifles. The gift has become one of the most treasured possessions of the Sergeants' Mess of the Battalion, and indeed of the whole Regiment.

#### 4TH BATTALION K. R. R.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major—A. Harman. Bandmaster—A. Parkes.

#### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	- - -	- A. J. Saville.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Q.M.Sergt.	-	- T. J. Jones.
Color-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry	-	- C. Smith.
Sergeant-Bugler	- - -	- E. Bates.
Sergeant-Master-Cook	- - -	- W. Archer.
Pioneer-Sergeant	- - -	- H. Wear.
Band-Sergeant	- - -	-
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant	- -	- J. Cam.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	- - -	- G. Stevens.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	- - -	- D. Sawyer.
Armourer-Sergeant	- - -	- W. Cox.

#### COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	- - -	- H. Paul.
B Company	- - -	- J. Kelly.

C Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	L. Gurnett.
D Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	F. Jackman.
E Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. Morgan.
F Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	O. Arno.
G Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. Pearsall.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 badge	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
" " " 2 badges	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
" " " 3 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " " 4 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.—6.

WAR MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct	1	Mashonaland	-	2
South African, Queen's	282	India	-	11
" " King's	58	Chitral	-	1
Ashanti	-	Egyptian M. & S.	-	2
Somaliland	-	West African	-	1

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.—7.

EXTENSIONS.—78.

INCREASE.—454.

DECREASE.—675.

DISCHARGED AND TRANSFERRED TO ARMY RESERVE DURING  
YEAR.—362.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED.

MUSKETRY.—16.

TRANSPORT.

2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 9 Riflemen.

TELEGRAPHY.—*Nil*.

EDUCATIONAL.

First Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Second Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
Third Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	290

ARMY SIGNALLING.—5.

473

GYMNASTICS.—5.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Cold Shoers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Acting Schoolmasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

MUSKETRY CLASSIFICATION.—173.

## **The King's Indian Orderly Officers, 1905.**

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SUBADAR-MAJOR KARN SING GURUNG (29 years service).  
1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles (the Malaun Regiment).

*War Services.*—Afghanistan, 1878–80—Medal with three Clasps; Bronze Star. N. E. Frontier of India—Sikkim—Medal with Clasp. N. W. Frontier of India, 1897–98—Mohmand—Medal with Clasp. Tirah, 1897–98—Capture of the Sampagha and of the Arhanga Passes; Operations in the Bazar Valley from 25th to 30th December, 1897—Clasp.

SUBADAR KIRPA RAM THAPA (29 years service). Sardar Bahadur, Order of British India (First Class), Indian Order of Merit (Third Class). 1st Battalion, 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles).

*War Services.*—Afghanistan, 1878–80—Medal with two Clasps; Bronze Star. N. E. Frontier of India, Manipur, 1891—Medal with Clasp. N. W. Frontier of India, 1897–8—Operations on the Samana during August and September; Relief of Gulistan—Medal with two Clasps. Tirah, 1897–98—Action of Chagru Kotal; Action of Dargai; Action of Sampagha Pass; Action of Arhanga Pass; Operations at and around Dwatoi and Action of 24th November, 1897; Operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis; Operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th December, 1897—Clasp; Order of Merit (Third Class); Despatches, G. G. O. 58 of 21st January, 1898. N. W. Frontier of India, Waziristan, 1901–02—Clasp.

SUBADAR NAWAL SING RANA (23 years service). Indian Order of Merit (Second Class). 8th Gurkha Rifles.

*War Services.*—Burma, 1885–87–89—Medal with two clasps. N. E. Frontier of India, Chin Hills, 1888–89. N. E. Frontier of India, Manipur, 1891—Clasp—Order of Merit, Third Class. Thibet Expedition, 1903–1904—Medal and Clasp—Order of Merit (Second Class).

SUBADAR JAS LAL RAI (27 years service). 2nd Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles.

*War Services.*—Burma, 1885–87 and 1887–89—Medal with two clasps. N. W. Frontier of India, 1897–98.—Mohmand Expedition—Medal with clasp. Tirah, 1897–98. Operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th December, 1897.

## RIFLE DEPÔT RECORDS.

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10th February.—Captain J. A. Hope, promoted Major. Extract from *London Gazette*, dated February 7th, 1905.

20th February.—Major F. Douglas-Pennant, on strength.

20th February.—Major Hon. J. R. Brownlow, off strength.

5th April.—Lieut. G. Culme-Seymour, on strength.

31st May.—A draft of 157 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

2nd June.—Lieut. I. S. C. Rose, on strength.

6th June.—A draft of 25 duty-men and recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

16th June.—A draft of 40 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

22nd July.—A draft of 40 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

31st August.—A draft of 55 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

12th September.—Lieut. A. J. Fife, on strength.

25th September.—Quartermaster and Honorary Major T. M. Riley, retires on retired pay.

28th September.—A draft of 57 N.C. Officers and men off strength to 1st Battalion.

7th October.—Major F. Douglas-Pennant, retires on retired pay.

23rd October.—Lieuts. A. T. Hodgson and I. S. C. Rose, off strength.

27th October.—A draft of 21 recruits off strength to 4th Battalion.

1st November.—Captain and Quartermaster A. White, Rifle Brigade, on strength.

18th December.—Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Command, inspected the Rifle Dépôt.

31st December.—Lieut. G. T. Lee, off strength.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	-	-	-	W. Line.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	-	-	-	J. Jackson.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	-	-	-	
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	-	-	-	G. Simpson (R.B.).



COLOR-SERGEANTS.

No. 1 Depot Company	-	-	-	H. Lamond.
" 2 " "	-	-	-	A. Robinson.
" 3 " "	-	-	-	G. Crisp.
" 4 " "	-	-	-	H. Horlock.

INCREASE.

(During the year 1905.)

Recruits joined	-	-	-	-	479
Re-enlisted	-	-	-	-	1
Joined from Desertion	-	-	-	-	7
Other Corps	-	-	-	-	3
Home Battalions	-	-	-	-	32
Service Companies abroad	-	-	-	-	445
From Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	5

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972

DECREASE.

(During the year 1905.)

Died	-	-	-	-	-	1
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	164
Deserters	-	-	-	-	-	7
To Army Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	347
„ Supernumerary List	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ Other Corps	-	-	-	-	-	12
„ Auxiliary Forces	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ Home Battalions	-	-	-	-	-	440
„ Service Companies abroad	-	-	-	-	-	265

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1240

MUSKETRY, 1905.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Figure of Merit.		
15	48	51	6	174		
Coy.		Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	F. of M.
No. 1, Capt. L. B. Cumberland's		2	15	13	1	164
No. 2, Capt. W. Barnett's	-	3	13	14	2	173
No. 3, Major J. A. Hope's	-	9	12	6	—	198
No. 4, Capt. W. Wyndham's	-	1	8	18	3	161

*Best Shooting Company.*

No. 3 Company, Major J. A. Hope's      -      -      Average 198

*Best Shot of Dépôt.*

Sergeant W. Challen      -      -      -      -      261 points.

*Best Shots of Companies.*

No. 1 Company, Lance-Sergeant T. Shirley      -      212 points.

No. 2      "      "      "      W. Boss      -      229      "

No. 3      "      Sergeant W. Challen      -      261      "

No. 4      "      "      J. Holmes      -      220      "

*Best Shot of Recruits.*

Rifleman W. Gregory, No. 3 Company      -      526 points.

*Army Rifle Association Matches.**Inter-Regimental Dépôt Match.*

Sergeant Challen      -      -      -      -      -      92

Sergeant Bainbridge      -      -      -      -      -      88

Color-Sergeant Robinson      -      -      -      -      -      86

Lance-Sergeant Clay      -      -      -      -      -      85

Color-Sergeant Horlock      -      -      -      -      -      82

Average 86'3

*Methuen Cup.*

Sergeant Challen, K.R.R.      -      -      -      -      94

Color-Sergeant Beer, R.B.      -      -      -      -      93

Sergeant-Major Bull      -      -      -      -      91

Sergeant Bainbridge, K.R.R.      -      -      -      -      90

Sergeant Holmes, K.R.R.      -      -      -      -      89

Sergeant Whitley, R.B.      -      -      -      -      89

Rifleman Vincent, R.B.      -      -      -      -      89

Col.-Sergt.-Inst-Musketry Cunningham, R.B.      86

Average 90'1.

*Army Sixty Rifle Meeting.*

		Points	Prize
Sergeant W. Challen, 18th prize	460	- 92	- £1. 10s.

*Southern District League Cup.*

1st Round.—Rifle Dépôt beat Royal Marine Light Infantry—average 88'5. Highest score, Sergeant J. Holmes, K.R.R., 96 points.

2nd Round.—Rifle Dépôt beat H.M.S. Excellent—average 87'3. Highest score, Sergeant W. Challen, K.R.R., 95 points.

Semi-Final.—4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps beat Rifle Dépôt—average 94'5. Highest score for Rifle Dépôt Team, Sergeant W. Challen, 97 points.

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles Team.

	500 yards	600 yards	800 yards	Total
Sergeant Bulman - -	34	34	32	100
Sergeant Whitley - -	35	31	33	99
Col.-Sgt.-Instr.-Mskty. Smith	33	29	34	96
Sergeant Shilleto - -	34	30	32	96
Lance-Corporal Hampton	33	32	30	95
Sergeant Grew - -	29	33	29	91
2nd Lieutenant Ponsonby	32	28	30	90
Corporal Draycott - -	31	29	29	89
	261	246	249	756

The average (94.5) is the highest ever made in this competition.

*Angus Steward Challenge Cup.*

Won by the Rifle Brigade Depot—average 81. Highest score in match—Sergeant W. Challen, 92 points.

*Sir Guy Campbell Cup.*

Won by No. 1 Team, No 1 Depot Company Rifle Brigade.

*Browdown Army and Navy Rifle Meeting.*

W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s.

200 yards—1st prize, Sergeant W. Challen, 35 points - £2. 10s.  
500 yards—12th prize, " " " 32 " - 10s.

Rank and File.

200 yards—1st prize, Ex-Color-Sergeant F. McKey  
(Private, 1st V.B. Hants Regt.), 35 points - £2. 10s.

*Sergeants' Rifle Meeting.*

The following are the principal Scores :—

	Points.	£	s	d
2nd Prize, Mr. F. McKey - -	95	-	1	10 0
5th " Lance-Sergeant Bilson -	94	-	0	17 0
6th " Sergeant Jackson - -	94	-	0	17 0
8th " " Hoose - -	93	-	0	15 0
10th " Lance-Sergeant Shirley -	93	-	0	15 0
11th " " " Clay -	91	-	0	12 0
12th " Color-Sergeant Kensdale-	90	-	0	12 0
13th " " " Barnes -	90	-	0	12 0
17th " " " Crisp -	88	-	0	10 0
18th " " " Fuller -	88	-	0	10 0

*London Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup.*

Color-Sergeant A. Beer, R.B. - - - 96 points.

*Buchanan-Riddell Challenge Cup.*

Col.-Sergt.-Inst-Musketry O. Cunningham - 95 points.



## **A Trip to New Zealand.**

By J. L. P.

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LAST winter circumstances over which I had no control, forced me to spend a month in the Rotorua district of North Island, New Zealand, and it struck on the way home that some account of this wonderful country might be of some interest, besides helping to pass the time on a long sea voyage.

I arrived at Auckland about the middle of January, and as my time was limited I decided to set out at once for Rotorua.

I decided to go partly by train and partly by coach, accordingly ten a.m. the day after my arrival saw me in the Rotorua express, and I arrived that evening at a little station called Oheroire, where I was to stay the night, and from whence I was to take the coach to Rotorua next day. A drive of five miles by coach took us to the hotel, which, like most of the hotels in this part of the country is a wooden building of one storey, very clean and comfortable. There I had my first experience of the warm sulphur baths, in which the whole of this country abounds. There were four baths, the water bubbling up through the ground into small swimming baths, the temperature of which varied from about 50 in the coldest to 105 in the hottest. Anything more delightful after a long and dusty railway journey than to lie on sand in about three feet of water, with temperature of about 100, the sides of the bath being composed of banks covered with ferns, I cannot imagine. Next morning we were ready to start on our coach drive at about ten a.m. The distance to Rotorua is about thirty-four miles, and the time, including an hour's rest in the middle of the day, about six hours. The New Zealand coach is a vehicle which has to be seen to be appreciated. It has leather springs, apparently so arranged as to be



THE WANGANUI RIVER.—MAORI CANOE.



WAIRAKI RAPIDS.



perfectly useless, it is cramped and uncomfortable to sit in, and the posts that support the cover are so arranged that at every swing and lurch of the vehicle they meet the heads of the unfortunates inside. However, one gets used to anything, and after a certain amount of experience I managed to travel in them without blacking my eye or banging the back of my head till I felt as if I had been in a railway collision, which was my experience at first.

The road is fairly good from Okeroire to Rotorua, and passes through some beautiful bush country. What strikes the visitor from England most is the absence of bird and animal life, and especially of game. Personally during the whole time I spent in travelling in this district I only saw two pheasants, two Virginian quail, and about half a dozen Californian quail, whilst as regards animal life, I don't think, except a certain number of wild horses, which are fairly common in some parts, I saw a single beast of any description.

It is a curious fact that not a single animal, and comparatively few birds, are indigenous to New Zealand. The Acclimatisation Society have, however, done a great deal, with rather mixed results. They introduced rabbits, and they promptly multiplied to such an extent that the authorities grew alarmed, and on the advice of the Society introduced weasels to kill them. This they have certainly done to some extent, but unfortunately have not confined themselves to their legitimate prey, but in some districts have nearly exterminated the pheasants, which a few years ago were fairly plentiful. One sportsman whom I met at Rotorua was most pessimistic on the subject. "They have practically exterminated the pheasants," he told me, "now they are killing the quail, they are beginning to worry the duck, and soon they will learn to swim and kill the fish." The Society is now thinking of bringing in hawks to kill the weasels, in which case they will probably in a few years' time be looking about for some animal which will help them to exterminate the hawks.

Wild cattle and wild pigs, the latter the descendants of those put on shore by Captain Cook when he discovered the islands, also give good sport. They are hunted with dogs, which bring the animals to bay, when the sportsman can shoot them fairly easily, but it is a sport which one has to be very fit to indulge in, the country being very rough, and as I was unfortunately an invalid, I was unable to go in for it.

We got to Rotorua in the evening, and pulled up at the boarding house in which I had decided to stop, a rambling one-storied building, which wandered about in all sorts of unsuspected directions, and of course were immediately offered tea. Tea is the one constant factor in New Zealand; other things may change, but the tea never. Wherever you go, at whatever hour of the day or night you arrive, you are immediately compelled to drink tea. At first you do not much care about it, and hanker after the whisky and soda of unregenerate countries, but after a time you get used to it, and I believe in a few months one would get to prefer it to more civilised drinks. Whether unlimited tea is better or worse for one in the long run than limited whisky, is a point which I leave for doctors to decide or disagree upon. I stayed here in all three weeks. The mornings I devoted to baths, taken according to the prescription of the doctor, who is appointed by Government to take charge of the sanatorium, and the afternoons to excursions and fishing on the lake.

While I am about it, I should like to warn visitors as to the danger of taking the baths according to their own tastes and without consulting a doctor. All the baths contain various chemicals in different degrees of strength, and besides the fact that almost all are weakening, at any rate when taken in excess, some are positively dangerous to people whose hearts, etc., are not in good condition.

As regards the fishing, it is difficult to speak too highly of it. The original New Zealand trout was a very small brown trout averaging  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and of no use

from a sporting point of view. The Acclimatisation Society first introduced brown trout, which throve wonderfully well, specimens of between 10lb. and 15lb. being not uncommon. A few years ago they introduced the rainbow trout, and the way these fish have thriven and multiplied has surpassed the wildest expectations. They seem to have driven away the brown trout, at any rate comparatively very few of them are caught in the lake of Rotorua and the streams that flow into it, though some friends of mine caught several fine ones in the Yohau Channel, which joins Lake Rotorua with Lake Rotoiti, but this is really of very little consequence, since the rainbow is agreed on all hands to be by far the most sporting fish of the two. The only trouble at present is that, thanks to the commendable efforts of the Acclimatisation Society to prevent poaching, the Lake of Rotorua is absolutely overstocked, and consequently the fish are very often in poor condition. A remedy I have heard suggested is to allow netting for one month of the year, and I think this deserves consideration. The reason for the poor condition of the fish in Lake Rotorua is said to be that their natural food consists entirely of a small fish about the size of a whitebait. As the trout have multiplied, the number of these fish have diminished, and unless some means can be found either to keep down the stock of trout or to increase the stock of these small fish, there is great danger that in a few years the natural food of the trout will have entirely disappeared, in which case the disappearance of the trout themselves would be only a question of time. It is much to be hoped that some means will be found to avert this danger, which would be a calamity to the whole district.

As regards the methods of fishing, the tourist usually goes out in a launch, several of which are kept to hire out for the purpose, and trolls a minnow behind him. The fish considerably hooks itself, and usually makes one wild dash, after which he can be manœuvred to the side of the boat and in reach of the gaff without

much difficulty. This method, however, is too easy, and demands too little skill to find favour with really keen fishermen. For the latter the shallow water round the shores of the lake, and the rivers that flow into it afford very fine sport, and good baskets can be made on almost any suitable afternoon. According to my experience the average weight of a trout was about 3lb., but 10lb. fish are not uncommon, and specimens have been caught up to 20lb.

The fish of Lake Rotoiti are supposed to be less numerous, but as a rule larger than their brethren of Rotorua. Lake Rotoma is said to be full of fish, but owing to some unexplained reason, possibly the abundance of natural food, they are almost impossible to catch.

The local experts are to a man in favour of the largest flies when flyfishing, and the largest hooks and minnows when trolling. I make no claim to be an expert, so am compelled to speak with great diffidence, but I believe that a good fisherman would get better results, at any rate with the minnow, by employing smaller hooks than those recommended by the local professors. As to flies, I hardly dare venture an opinion. Local opinion is entirely in favour of a fly as big as a salmon fly, and excellent results are obtained with it, but in the streams themselves, and in the Ohau channel, which is a very favourite spot with fishermen, I cannot help thinking that a smaller fly might be used with advantage. To give one instance, everyone in the district declares that the fish in Hamarana Springs, one of the most lovely spots imaginable, are absolutely impossible to catch, and to a suggestion of the possibility of using the dry fly, they replied with scepticism tinged with amusement, yet I know that a party of three whom I met (I may say that they were all very experienced anglers) had a very good day's sport in this very water by using the dry fly, and in their opinion, what had proved successful then, could not help doing so under other and less difficult circumstances.

As regards the excursions and trips round Rotorua, in which one is continually invited to indulge, I can only say that all are well worth undertaking. In time the average mind will revolt against a continuous procession of geysers and mud holes, but the scenery is so lovely that even boiling mud appears picturesque in such surroundings.

The whole country is volcanic, and one cannot help expecting that some day there will be another disaster such as occurred twenty years ago, when a terrific eruption of Mont Tarawera destroyed the famous pink terraces, and plunged the country for ten miles round into Egyptian darkness for three days and three nights. But the inhabitants do not seem to worry about this possibility, generally ending the discussion with "Well, if it comes, let us hope it won't be in my time," a sentiment in which, for the sake of many friends I left behind me, I heartily concur.

After a stay of three weeks I had to start on my journey home to England, and on the advice of everyone I met I decided to go down to Wellington by coach and river, in order to see what was described to me as some of the most picturesque country in the world. I shall always be thankful that I did so. As long as we remained in the thermal district, the mind was surfeited with wonders, I had almost said horrors. First we visited the awful cauldron of Tikitere, where boiling oil and seething mud make one think of the Inferno as imagined by our forefathers. In this place one stands in the midst of a seething mass of mud and oil, while a boiling river with a boiling waterfall flows behind one, knowing that one false step to right or left of the tiny footpath will plunge one up to the neck in boiling mud. Then the hot lake of Rotomahana, where anyone who wished to dabble their hands in the water from the sides of the little launch which takes one across it, after the manner of the people who frequent Margate sands in the summer, would receive a shock which would make them keep their hands in their pockets for life, at any



rate when on the water. The bare desolation of Mont Tarawera, standing black and menacing at the side of the lake of the same name, as if it intended to remind all comers of what nature had done and is prepared to do again with those who treat her in the same way as they would a side show at a fair. I must own Tarawera fascinated me. That black towering mass on which not a blade of grass can grow, standing up amidst masses of tropical vegetation, seemed to be placed there to remind one that where nature is at its fairest, and everything appears the incarnation of beauty and peace, there, and there more than anywhere, we may expect to find her also in her most terrible moods, ready when roused to destroy utterly everything within her reach, and to leave the spot on which she has wreaked her passion as a reminder and a warning to all time.

I will now describe very briefly the country through which I passed on my way to Wellington.

The first day began with a coach drive of about fifteen miles to Wairoa, where a mission station was totally destroyed with great loss of life in the eruption of Tarawera. The great object of interest is "Sophia's Wharry," where a Maori woman of that name saved forty people in a wharry (native hut), which looks capable of holding about a quarter of that number. Sophia still lives, and is now a guide at Whakawerewa. She is quite willing to talk of her experience, and the story as heard from her lips is intensely interesting. At Wairoa we left the road and walked two miles over a hill, over which no road was possible, and arrived at the shore of Lake Tarawera, where a launch was waiting to carry us across. After this we walked over a couple of miles of ground which the eruption has laid waste and covered deep in lava. This took us to the edge of Lake Rotomahana, the boiling lake I have already described, the sides of which steam perpetually, while small geysers appear every few yards.

Somewhere along the banks of this lake the pink terraces are supposed to have been situated prior to the



BUSH SCENERY ON THE WANGANUI RIVER ABOVE PIPIRIKI.



CROW'S NEST GEYSER, TAUPŌ.



eruption, but the district had never been properly surveyed at that time, and as the whole face of the country was changed by the upheaval, their exact position can never be determined. After leaving the lake we had to face a walk of four miles up and down hills, which are almost precipitous, in order to see the great Waimangu geyser. This geyser is the largest in the world, and is said to attain a height of 2,000 feet. Here a party of tourists came to a tragic end some time ago, two ladies, a gentleman and one of the guides being caught by the falling water and drawn into the pool, where of course they perished instantly. Since this sad mishap fences have been put up, and the public is carefully shepherded into places of safety, the guides having the power to prosecute anyone who disobeys their instructions. From Waimangu the coach took us to Wai-o-tapu, where we stayed the night.

Next morning we were taken over the sights, which included a wonderful sulphur cave, the Irini or Wai-ma geyser, and a series of awe-inspiring mud holes. The bush around here is absolutely honeycombed with the latter, and it is quite unsafe to leave the footpath. We also saw the prison, where the inmates appeared to lead a very contented life, and to be considerably better off than many of their friends outside the walls. In the afternoon we went by coach to Wairaki, where I stayed a few days.

The morning of the next day was spent at the geysers, which play at varying intervals of time all along a valley about a mile in length. The guide, "Bob,"—I suppose he must possess a second name, but no one I ever met had ever heard of it,—had a perfectly marvellous fund of information. He has made a study of geysers, boiling springs *et hoc genus omne*, and explains the most startling phenomena with the easy confidence of one who has lived his life among them.

In the afternoon I was taken out by motor to see the Blow-hole, a wonderful hole in a valley some miles off about the size of a fox's earth, from which the steam

comes out with a roar audible a mile away, and with such force that an empty kerosine tin thrown into the hole is instantly hurled back over the head of the thrower. Tradition asserts that this has gone on now with undiminished violence for over 100 years, and one cannot help speculating what would be the result if the hole was securely covered in and the steam left to accumulate.

By this time sight-seeing had begun to pall, and when I was invited to go and visit the Wairaki rapids after tea, it was more with the idea of getting the sights over and being allowed to rest for a day or two, than with any expectation of the treat that was in store for me that I set out. But the scene when I reached the rapids would have been compensation enough for being forced to gaze for a year on boiling mud and steaming water. For a whole mile the waters came down in a solid sheet of foam, the dazzling white against the vivid green of the vegetation on the banks making a sight which no one who has seen it is ever likely to forget. I had brought a rod with me in hopes of getting a fish on the way home, but only met with one of those trying experiences which every angler undergoes at times. As the sun set every fish in the river began to rise, but though I cast my flies into their very jaws, not a touch could I get. Thinking it was my own incompetence, for as I have said before I am a most indifferent performer with a rod, I called to a man who was riding past, whom I knew by reputation as a veritable Isaac Walton, and told him what was going on, but though we fished till it was too dark to see the top joint of our rods, and changed our flies till we had nothing left untried, beyond a rise apiece, which only resulted in a fish which was barely touched, and got off almost immediately, we were absolutely unsuccessful. I returned next night at the same hour, and had exactly the same experience. On this occasion I watched very closely, and came to the conclusion that the fish were feeding exclusively on a small black gnat, and were utterly ignoring moths and flies the size of moths.





LEAVING WAIOWRIE.



THE MIDDAY HALT.—MAORI WOMEN ON A JOURNEY.

With a small dry fly I believe a good catch could have been obtained, and when I said this in the smoking-room of the hotel that evening, my friend of the day before quite agreed. The local pundits were, however, as sceptical as ever, the usual conclusion of their being, "Well, I daresay you might hook them, but think of the time you would *waste* landing them." To my reply that I would rather land one 3lb. fish on light dry tackle than two 5lb. on the usual heavy salmon tackle, and should consider the time the reverse of wasted, they simply laughed and shrugged their shoulders, they evidently considered anyone who looked upon it in that light was too eccentric to be worth arguing with.

After three days at Wairaki I went on to Taupo, where I spent a day at the Spa Hotel. More geysers and more boiling pools, but by this time I had had a regular surfeit of geysers, and felt that even if one should come and play below my bedroom window, I should only wish it were possible to send the butler to see it off the grounds, or better still, put it on ice in the cellar to cool. The river here is full of magnificent brown trout, but they are declared by the local authorities to be absolutely uncatchable either by natural or artificial bait. It may be so, still I should like to see one or two fishermen I have met try their luck with the monsters. They are reputed to average 10lbs., but *omne ignotum*, etc.

Leaving Taupo we were taken in a launch across the lake of the same name. This is, I believe, the largest lake in New Zealand. It is twenty-seven miles long and fourteen miles across in its widest part. On the other side the coach was waiting to take us to our next stopping place, a little accommodation house named Waiourie. This was quite the hardest day of the journey, the distance by coach being forty-four miles. When I add that the day was one of the hottest of the year, the dust inches deep, and the coach crowded, it may be imagined we were not sorry to get to the end of it. The country through which we passed was un-



interesting, and reminded me very much of the Karoo district in Cape Colony. Next day we went up to Papiriki, a forty-one miles stage, but very much more interesting, the country passed through comprising some of the most beautiful bush country in the North Island.

At Pipiriki we stayed a day in order to make an excursion up the reaches of the Wanganui river and back. This is the show river of New Zealand, often referred to as "The Rhine of New Zealand," and after the enthusiastic accounts I have heard of it, I was quite prepared to be disappointed, but I am bound to confess that the reality far surpassed even the most glowing accounts. From ten a.m. to five p.m. we passed from one scene of beauty to another, till on returning to Papiriki in the evening we were absolutely tired out by the contemplation of so much loveliness; the river flows through a valley which narrows in places to a deep gorge, the slopes of which throughout are covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, the tree ferns in particular growing in masses right down to the water's edge. Along the banks from time to time we passed Maori encampments, while their dug-out canoes were moored at intervals along the banks.

Rapids occur at frequent intervals, and the launch on its way up surmounts them by taking on board a steel hawser, which is attached to the bank above the rapids, the end lying on the bottom below them. On coming to the broken water, the launch goes full steam ahead, while two men in the bows fish for the hawser with a long iron hook. When discovered it is hauled on board, and attached to the engines in such a way that the boat is hauled up to it, the hawser being paid out over the stern. It seems rather a primitive arrangement, particularly when sometimes nearly a quarter of an hour is spent in hunting for the loose end of the cable, but after all no one would wish to hurry amid such surroundings.

Next day we went down the river to Wanganui. These lower reaches are not to be compared with those



MAORI VILLAGE NEAR PIPIRIKI.



PICKING UP THE MAILS ON THE WAY TO PIPIRIKI.



above for beauty, and possibly the fact that in order to catch our train at Wanganui we had to rise at 4.30 a.m. may have made us rather more severe critics than usual. Even the most enthusiastic lover of scenery will find it difficult to bring his appreciative faculties up to concert pitch at such an unholy hour of the day.

From Wanganui we went by train to Wellington, arriving the same evening, and next day I had to take the boat for Sydney *en route* for England, thus bringing to an end a visit to which I shall always look back upon with feelings of the greatest pleasure, coupled with regret that I had not more time to spend in a country so full of interest.

Before ending this sketch I cannot help thinking that any description of the thermal district would be incomplete without some allusion to the Maoris, who are to be met with there in greater numbers than in any other part of the country. I suppose all who know them will agree that they are one of the finest coloured races to be found in any part of the world. Always cheery and good natured, perfectly respectful, and yet endowed with an innate dignity very different from the alternate slavishness and arrogance which characterises so many of the coloured races, I found them a most delightful people. It may not be generally known that we never actually conquered the Maoris, but concluded a treaty with them, which left them in possession of all their land, while at the same time giving the Government the right to buy it from them under certain conditions. They are theoretically treated as equals, and strange to say this treatment has no ill effect upon them as far as can be observed. Altogether it is impossible to spend any time among them without admiring their fine natural characteristics and courteous and dignified bearing.

I must now bring this article to a close. Before doing so I can only say once more that what I have put down are merely the impressions derived from what was necessarily a very short stay in one particular district

of one of the three Islands which compose New Zealand, and I have made no attempt to describe the country as a whole. Thus I have made no allusion to the excellent red deer stalking to be obtained in South Island, or of the lovely scenery to be met with by those who take part in the annual "Sounds Trip" round the western shores of the islands, or of many other subjects of interest which did not come under my personal observation. All I have tried to do is to describe very roughly what I actually saw during what was necessarily a very curtailed visit; some day I hope to return, and when that day comes I shall hope to see something of the other aspects of life in this most interesting country.

Meanwhile I will take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the great kindness and hospitality shown me by the New Zealanders I met during my travels and most heartily wishing them "Kia Ora," Good Luck.

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## **A Shooting Trip in Greece.**

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IN writing this description of a shooting trip in Greece, my object is to give information likely to be useful to officers of the regiment who may in future have the doubtful fortune to be quartered in Malta, but in doing so I must beg those who read it to be very careful to whom they impart the information contained in it. The ground over which we shot is practically a preserve of the Mediterranean Squadron and, as the places on the station where good sport is to be obtained are becoming more shot out every year, the natural desire of the Fleet is to keep the secret of the few places that are left as closely as possible. I should not like to feel that I had rewarded their kindness in asking me to join in one of their expeditions by letting loose a crowd of sportsmen on what is certainly one of the best sporting districts within their reach.

During the year 1903, when the 1st Battalion of the 60th were quartered at Malta, I was fortunate enough to find my brother serving in the Flagship, and one day just before Christmas, he told me that when their ship went to Platea for its practice firing, three of them had decided to take three weeks' shooting leave in the neighbourhood of Patras, and he suggested that I should obtain leave to accompany them.

This was satisfactorily arranged, and after a very comfortable trip of five days, made doubly interesting by the fact that every possible information was given me as to the working of the guns, even to the extent of allowing me to try my hand with aiming tube ammunition with the 6 in. and 12 lbs., we arrived on the evening of the 30th of December at Platea.

The arrangement was that we were to be taken from the ship in a picquet boat to the fishing village of Astagos, ten miles off, where we expected to arrive

about ten p.m., from there a cattle boat, which was believed to be going to call at the place about two a.m. next day, was to take us to Patras.

After a rather adventurous journey in a picquet boat, we arrived at Astagos, and then our troubles began.

We determined to spend the night until the arrival of the cattle boat, in a wine shop on the edge of the quay, and a more uncomfortable night I have rarely passed. The arrangement was that each of us was to keep watch in turn for the arrival of the boat, while the others slept, or tried to, a matter of some difficulty, as the night was bitterly cold and the floor the only place to sleep on. To make matters worse, the boat never arrived, and at nine o'clock next morning a picquet boat appeared from the Fleet to tell us that disturbances had broken out in Morocco, and that we were all ordered to stay where we were in expectation of being recalled at any moment. This news was most disconcerting, especially as, as far as we could see, there was no hotel in the place, and the prospect of a few more nights on the floor of the wine shop was eminently uninviting. However, after some time a Greek appeared, who with some difficulty gave us to understand that he was the head man of the village, and that he begged we would honour his abode by transferring ourselves and our belongings thither. I may say that our belongings were considerable, and as the boat which had brought them from the ship had had to return, they were piled on the side of the quay, at the imminent risk of being stolen. We had to bring a cooking stove, provisions for three weeks, and 2,000 cartridges apiece, which with our guns and kits made a pretty big pile. However, with the help of half the village, they were safely taken to our host's house, and in the afternoon we strolled over to a marsh near the village to see if there was anything to shoot. The weather, however, was too open, and we only got five snipe, a teal and a woodcock. The hills round the village looked extremely likely ground for cock, and we decided that if we had to

remain here another day we would give them a trial. On arriving home, however, we found that more troubles had overtaken us. After all it appeared there was an hotel in the village, and the owner was, rather naturally, very much annoyed with our Greek friend for depriving him of the only hosts he seemed likely to have for some time. The row had apparently been furious, and we arrived to see a procession of ruffians carrying our things over to the hotel, picking up *en route*, as we felt sure, any unconsidered trifle that took their fancy. However, there was no use protesting, and having arranged for a local sportsman to accompany us to the cock ground next morning, we turned in. Bathing and dressing next morning was rather trying work. Englishmen in undress were apparently a rare sight in these parts; the whole family, therefore, men, women and children, insisted on coming into the room, which accommodated the four of us, to see us bath. No amount of persuasion would induce them to stay outside, and as the door was minus locks or bolts, the only thing was to submit with a good grace. Fortunately none of us were much afflicted by shyness.

After breakfast nothing further having been heard from the Fleet we set off with our guide to the hills, where the woodcock were said to be. The ground was absolutely ideal for these birds, and we were told that shortly before, when the snow had driven the cock down to the lower slopes of the hills, a single gun had bagged forty couple, but during our visit the weather was too mild, and we only saw three birds, two of which we bagged. The woodcock in that country is a much easier bird to kill than he is in England; the undergrowth is rarely more than shoulder high, and the bird on being flushed always rises clear of this and then flaps along like an owl. This doubtless largely explains the big bags one hears of so often.

That night we got an unofficial message that the disturbances in Morocco were at an end, and that if we chose to go on to Patras at the risk of a possible recall,



we might do so. With a hearty curse on the Sultan and all his turbulent subjects, we decided to go if only we could get a boat, but no boat so far as we could make out was expected for some time. However, next morning after the usual "bathing parade," while we were at breakfast, a cattle boat suddenly appeared off the quay. On a message being sent to the captain to know if he would take us, he replied that if we chose to be on board in twenty minutes he would do so, if not we might go to the devil. Evidently not a man to be trifled with, so with the help of the entire village our stores were got on board, a chain being formed from the house to the end of the quay, under the supervision of the various members of the party, and the embarkation was accomplished in less time than would have seemed possible.

Over our voyage to Patras I will draw a veil. Anyone who has not been on a loaded cattle boat, and a Greek cattle boat at that, can have no idea of the peculiar delights it affords its passengers, when I add that it was also blowing half a gale, bitterly cold, and raining hard, some idea may be gathered of our discomfort. As regards food the Greek always, as far as I can make out, cooks his food in rancid olive oil, and appears to prefer those parts of the animal whose very existence I had not previously been aware of. I can only say I devoutly hope that they may never again be forced upon my notice.

However, all things come to an end, and in the evening we arrived at Patras, but there fresh troubles were in store for us. The duty on cartridges taken into Greece is a penny a piece, or something equally impossible, but we had arranged with the British Consul that ours were to be landed free. However, unfortunately he was not there to meet us. The result was very nearly a free fight between the police, who apparently had instructions to pass our things in free, and the Customs officers who had not. After a very heated scene in the street in front of our hotel, during which the entire population of the town were extremely interested spectators, the contest

ended by the head policeman slipping and falling on to his head in a mud heap. The Customs officers seized the opportunity, and carried off the cart containing our entire baggage, and locked it up in the Customs house, after which they blandly declared that the question was closed till next day.

However, a visit to the Consul put everything straight. Our things were released at five a.m. next day, and at ten a.m. we started for Manalada, where we meant to have a day's sport before starting for our final destination.

Our party was now made up as follows :—Our four selves, my soldier servant, an interpreter of unknown nationality, a Greek hunter and his dog, and a Maltese sportsman with two pointers. As regards the three latter, they each deserve a few words of description. The interpreter, whose name was John, I heartily recommend to any party under the same circumstances. A bigger scoundrel I should think never existed, but though rarely entirely sober after five p.m., he was never too drunk to be useful, and always turned up trumps when any difficulty had to be solved. In the same way he never, as far as I could see, did a stroke of work he could possibly avoid, but he had a perfect genius for making other people do his work for him and, what was more amazing, do it for nothing, in short he was really invaluable; that he was honest I should be extremely disinclined to believe, but I am certain no one else had a chance of swindling us while he was about; we were his own preserves, and he allowed no poaching. The Greek hunter, who rejoiced in the name of Murphy, was a hard, wiry individual, who would walk hard over ground up to his knees in mud and water from morning to night without the least symptom of fatigue; he was a fair shot, a teetotaler, and apparently an epitome of all the virtues, but—he stole 500 of our limited store of cartridges loaded with snipe shot, and made us keep him supplied with others for daily use while he was with us as well. Still he was a useful man, and we should not have done nearly so well without him.

The Maltese really belonged to the Admiral's party, who had engaged him for the sake of his dogs. These, however, proved so wild that he sent him on to us with his compliments. I am afraid we were not properly grateful. He was a fine shot, and a very superior man, but his dogs were impossible. Apparently he failed to hit it off with John and Murphy, a fact that was not altogether surprising, and after two days he left us and went home. We were sorry for him, but thankful to see the last of his dogs.

We had a long day's work at Manalada, but did not do much good; we got seven snipe, one woodcock, three teal, one quail, and one duck. In hard weather I believe there is a lot of game on the ground, including duck and an occasional goose, but in open weather there is very little to be found.

Next day we crossed the Gulf of Corinth in a small sailing boat, and got to our final destination. This was a little cottage on the edge of the sea in the Lepanto Marsh. The cottage was in a ruinous condition caused, so we were told, by an earthquake some time before. One room was devoted to the four of us to eat, sleep and live in. It was not what you might call a particularly good room. To begin with, it was only just large enough to hold the four stretchers, which served us for beds, and the cooking stove. Then the window had been broken, presumably in the traditional earthquake, and most inadequately mended with paper; the floor was composed of very thin planks, with cracks half an inch wide between each, and underneath was the pigsty; the ceiling was constructed in the same way, and above that, as far as we could make out, was the fowl-house. Altogether I have been in more comfortable quarters, but the sport which was obtainable amply atoned for everything. The game was all round us. If you were fortunate you might shoot a snipe from the doorway. The ground consisted of a strip of marsh about five miles in length and a mile across, running along the edge of the sea, mostly composed of flooded maize fields, inter-

spersed with patches of rushes, and it simply swarmed with snipe. There were certain patches where the Jack snipe congregated, in which one could shoot them till one was tired. I killed nine in succession once without moving a yard, but as a rule we did not trouble them, but devoted ourselves to the larger variety. During the week we stayed in this place we killed over 400 head, mostly snipe, and if we had shot straighter might have nearly doubled our bag. Unluckily for me something went wrong with the lock of my gun on the second day, and afterwards I could only use the left barrel. We each took with us a Greek bearer, and the way these fellows retrieved the birds from the rushes without a dog was marvellous. My man was certainly the best, and as far as I could remember at the end of our stay, out of over 150 birds I had had down, he only failed to retrieve five. My brother was much less fortunate in his man, but I fancy that the fact that he kicked him into the middle of a deep stream for refusing to enter the water to retrieve a duck had something to do with the stupidity in finding birds he afterwards displayed. These men all wore short cotton pants and no shoes or stockings, and the unconcerned way they walked about among the needle grass, which drew blood from us through the thickest breeches and coats was a perpetual wonder to us.

Altogether our bag in ten days' shooting was: 397 snipe, four duck, ten teal, four woodcock, five quail, and thirty various—total 450 head.

If we had had cold weather with snow down to the foot of the mountains, we should probably have had at least 500 cock and duck, as well and also many more snipe; still the sport was quite as good as one could wish for, and I only hope I may some day pay the place another visit.

At the end of this time we returned to Patras, and my leave being up, I had to leave the others there and return to Malta *via* Brindisi. The journey takes five days, and can be done quite comfortably. The others had a day at Misilonghi before returning, but did no

good, though this place also would give good sport in hard weather.

Before ending I must give a word of warning as to the dogs of the country. These are used by the shepherds for looking after their sheep, and are a particularly fierce variety. They are usually a sort of mastiff, but the breed is occasionally "improved" by putting a dog to a wolf which has been caught. The result is about as fierce an animal as can well be met. If you go near a flock of sheep they will certainly attack you, and if you shoot one, even in self-defence, the shepherd, who almost always carries a rifle, will certainly put a bullet into you. If on the other hand you knife the dog, you are considered to be justified. The argument is that if you shoot the dog, the presumption is that you do so because he is interfering with your sport; if you knife him, the fact of your being at such close quarters is taken as a proof that you acted in self-defence. As it is not particularly easy to despatch a couple of dogs of the sort I have described with a knife, however formidable, I advise anyone who may be shooting in those parts to give the flocks of sheep a wide berth.

I may add that as far as I could discover you, or rather your relatives, have no redress by the law of the land if you are shot under the circumstances I have described, but as in any case subsequent proceedings will probably have very little interest for you, that point is hardly worth investigation.

In conclusion I may say that there are two routes from Malta to Patras, *via* Athens or *via* Brindisi; both take about five days, but the sport at the end is well worth the time and expense. The shooting is free, and is very seldom used by the Greeks. Anyone contemplating a trip would be wise to write to the British Consul at Patras, who was most kind in assisting us in every way in his power.

F. L. P.





PARTY AT KAITOLA.



BEATING A NULLAH.

## **Pig-Sticking at Bareilly.**

By H. A. V.

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THOSE of use who were able to get three months' leave in April, decided to spend it pig-sticking at Bareilly. We bought some casters from the 11th Bengal Lancers at a cost of Rs. 110 (£7. 6s. 8d.) each. Certainly when they arrived they did not inspire us with confidence, being very thin and all over sixteen years of age. However, after two months' rest and "stuffing" on boiled barley, oats, and many luxuries which they had never even tasted in their lives, they fattened up wonderfully. Thus equipped six of us went out on April 16th for our first pig-stick at Kaitola. There were in all seventeen spears, and we were going to stay out two days. On the first day we left camp at about six a.m., and surrounded a large "bagh" about half a mile off. Three pigs were killed, one first spear falling to us, but there were no long runs. One pig was slightly wounded, and lay up defying alike dogs, coolies and drums, so a party of spears had to go in on foot. The undergrowth was so thick that they had to crawl in on their stomachs, pushing their spears in front of them. They eventually got him, and found him small, but in their awkward position, gazing at the savage grunting brute through the semi-darkness, with the chance of being charged any minute, it is scarcely to be wondered at that they thought him "huge" at the time. Next day Lord Kitchener arrived at Bareilly, and everyone had to return there, except we six who were on leave. We left camp at about six a.m., and for about five miles tried to, what I believe is technically called, "rear pig," i.e., beat them out of the crops. This, however, was not successful, as there were no pigs to "rear." However, we eventually came to a "bagh," which we beat, the spears standing in pairs at three corners, the beaters going in at the fourth. After about an hour's waiting, a pig broke, and four of us got away after it. The going was good, but there



were a good many crops standing. We had a very fast run of about a mile before we killed him, and he turned out quite a good pig.

Soon after another pig broke at the opposite end, and he too was killed after a long run. After another hour's wait a third pig broke, which led us a great dance and fought hard when we did get up to him, breaking about three spears before we managed to kill him also. We had a few more single days, during which we killed four pigs, three first spears falling to Officers of the Battalion.

May 7th was the first of a ten days' meet in the Rampur State. Training out the night before, we arrived at Behari early that morning, and after an eleven mile ride, seven spears arrived at Dibdibba, about nine a.m. Though we tried a short beat before lunch, we had no luck. In the afternoon, however, we beat up the banks of a river, and killed two pigs. The eighth was a blank day, except for one very small pig. May the 9th we beat through very long grass and weeds, and got one pig. The coolies disturbed two leopards, and one man was slightly mauled on the shoulder. He made a most awful fuss about his scratches, but never winced when, on return to camp, we rubbed practically neat carbolic acid into them. It is absolutely necessary that medicine, to do any good to a native man—if applied externally—hurt, and if internally taste nasty. He was quite cured next day! May 10th we spent the morning over a pig which had laid up in a reedy nullah, and stayed there for three hours despite the fact that we set fire to the reeds at one end and put in 100 coolies at the other. We eventually got him, and in the afternoon two more—one of them the biggest we got during the season. His measurements were:—Height at shoulder, 33½ in.; weight, 215 lbs.; length from root of tail to tip of snout, 4 ft. 9 in. We moved into a new camp that day. May 11th, we only got one pig, but he was to me an expensive one. We had beaten him out of a "bagh" into some reeds. He was eventually beaten out of this, and made for the "bagh" again. I managed to cut him off, and



THE KAITOLA.



A CAMP IN RAMPUR.







A CASTER.



THE MIGHTY BOAR.

speared him as he charged. The spear went through behind the shoulder, and out about eighteen inches the other side. This, however, did not check his impetus, and he rose up the spear and stuck my horse in the stifle, inflicting a wound three and a half inches deep. I kept the poor beast for two months, but eventually had to shoot her.

On the 12th we got one pig, and on the 13th three. On the 14th we again changed our camp, and got one pig. On the 15th one pig. The 16th was undoubtedly the red letter day of the season. In one hour we killed three pigs, each over 32 in. in height, and each giving an excellent run. Later in the day we had the longest run of the season. We ran for a good four miles before we eventually killed him. The going was at first so bad that it was impossible to really hustle him. On the 17th two pigs were killed. This ended the meet. The total bag was twenty pigs, of which the Regiment got eight first spears. We started with seven spears, but were reinforced next day, and there were, on the average, about thirteen or fourteen spears a day. The going in some places was very bad, high grass and blind ditches and deep nullahs. We were, however, very lucky, for—although I think that every one took at least one “toss”—only one was hurt, and he got a slight concussion, which necessitated his returning to Bareilly.

A detailed account of the other days would, I fear, be tedious. We had three single days during which seven pigs were killed, and one other ten days' meet, which was a failure. We only got three pigs.

Besides the actual sport, it is most interesting to watch all the animals and birds.

When waiting outside a “bagh” (hidden of course from view as far as possible) one sees every kind of animal and bird, which are frightened out by the beaters. The first to move are the peafowl which abound. Then follows the mongoose, the jackal, the fox, with every variety of birds of most lovely plumage. When beating the grass in line we disturbed black partridges, florican

and hog deer (parah) in any quantity, also occasionally cheetal and gon (swamp deer), and on four occasions we disturbed leopard. In one deep nullah the line walked right over a leopard, which did a leap-frog over a coolie, and inflicted several deep wounds on his back and shoulders.

During our leave forty-three pigs were killed by the Tent Club. Of these twenty-five first spears were secured by the Regiment. We were all novices.

The discomforts were many—the heat was awful, and we often ran out of soda, in a country where water is absolute poison. Still we enjoyed our leave, and agreed that the run after a pig, the excitement for first spear, the fight (after the pig has been stuck), and the death, combine to make pig-sticking second to no other sport.

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A REST.



VULTURES ROUND DEAD PIG.





## **Two Months Leave in Kumoan and Tibet.**

By C. K. H.-B.

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I LEFT Ranikhet on July 4th, intending to penetrate as far northwards as possible through the Hymalayas in order to avoid the monsoon, which strikes the southern slope of the mountains, and expending all its energy there, leaves an almost rainless country to the north.

For the first few marches the country was uninteresting. A succession of ascents and descents into semi-tropical valleys, in which the temperature was that of an English hot-house (hot and steamy), with orchids and ferns hanging in profusion from every tree. On the 9th I left the last of these tropical valleys, and in the evening reached a height of 7,000 ft., where the Patwari, or head man of the neighbouring village pointed out the only level spot in the district, and here we pitched our camp. The next morning we crossed two low passes 9,000 ft. in height, covered with tall fir trees, every branch of which was loaded with feathery ferns, through woods of giant oak trees (I measured the girth of one, which, at 6 ft. from the ground, was 35 ft. in circumference); bamboos were everywhere, and here and there great white lilies, but the steady drip of the rain continued the whole time, as it had done from the start.

At Munyari was the last Dak bungalow that I was destined to sleep in for some time; it had only one room, but at least it kept the rain out, and I was able to dry my wet clothes.

The 11th I spent here collecting coolies and supplies to take me on to Milam. The rain came down steadily as usual, but on the morrow, when we set out, a party of twenty-four coolies, a shikari, and a cook, the weather was luckily fine, and we encamped that evening on the only level spot we could find at the entrance of the stupendous gorge of the Gori-Ganga. On either side in great precipices the mountains rose sheer 7,000 feet above

the valley, of which the greatest width for twelve miles never exceeded 100 yards.

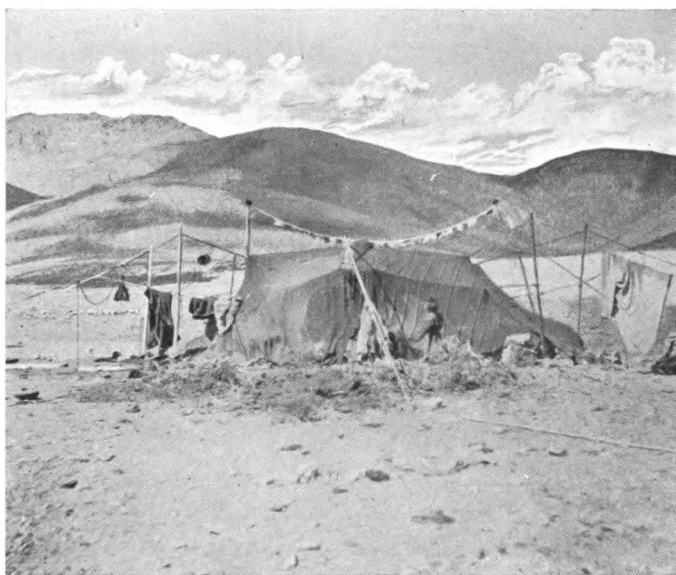
On the 13th I reached Milam, the last village in the valley, lying at a height of 11,250 feet at the foot of a great glacier, twelve miles long, which took its sources from a snowy peak 23,200 feet high. The same evening, not long after my arrival, Rai Bahadur Kishen Singh came to call, followed by about thirty attendants. His was an interesting personality; knighted by the late Queen for services rendered many years ago in Tibet, with a price on his head from the Thibetan Government, he spends his summer months at Milam, looking after the trade of the Bhutias. His influence is paramount over a large extent of country, and no one would dare disobey his word. He kindly offered to make all arrangements for future transport, as, beyond this point, no loaded coolies can go, owing to the rarified air, and all transport is done on the backs of "Jippus," an animal cross-bred between a yak and a cow.

The following day was spent in re-arranging the loads and in making all necessary preparations for crossing the Utadhura passes, as from here no further provisions could be obtained. Hundreds of loaded goats passed my tent during the day on their way to Tibet; a large goat carries from 20 to 25 lbs. in bags fastened on either side of their backs, and a small goat from 12 to 16 lbs.; the average length of march is about six miles a day, and in October they come back from Tibet laden with salt, borasi and wool, in exchange for the corn they carry over.

On the 16th we left Milam, a party consisting of one shikari, a tiffin coolie, a cook, five camp coolies, and ten jippus, and on the following day we crossed over the Utadhura pass 17,600 feet high. The weather was very fine, and the views of the great snowy peaks were most impressive. There was not much snow in the pass, though two glaciers had to be crossed before reaching the summit. The descent on the far side, after a good glissade down a steep snow slope, was very gentle, and



VIEW FROM SUMMIT OF ATTADHURA PASS. 17000 FEET.



A TIBETAN DWELLING.

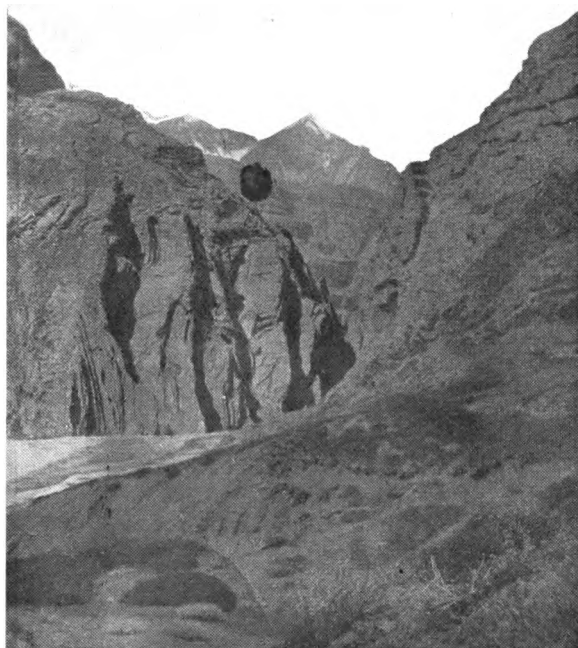


we pitched our camp that night at Topi-Dunga on a little grassy plateau, covered with edelweiss and gentians, at a height of 15,600 feet.

The following morning, after giving orders for the camp to be shifted to a place two miles lower down and on the farther side of the river, I started off after Burhel (*Ovis Nahura*). The only rifle that I had with me was a .275 Mauser by Rigby, and I never could want a better one; with it I never lost a single animal that was wounded, except a wolf. That day, beyond a few old tracks, I never saw a sign of a Burhel. During the next few days I saw Burhel on several occasions, but no good ones, and only shot two rather small heads. The morning of the 25th was bright and frosty when we started out, and, after walking for about an hour, we came upon the fresh tracks of a yak, at about seven a.m. The tracks always led upwards, and it was not until half-past twelve that we caught our first glimpse of the quarry. He was standing at the top of an 18,000 feet pass, about half a mile away, in a position from which he could command all approaches, and there he lay down facing towards us. We managed to get up to a rock about 500 yards from where he was lying down, but to advance beyond this was quite impossible, as there was not a vestige of cover of any kind. We then lay down and waited until he should move one way or the other. The weather was luckily fine and warm, for it was not until half-past four that the yak stretched himself and slowly moved down on the farther side. We quickly hurried off, but had not gone a hundred yards before the animal suddenly reappeared on the top of the pass. We threw ourselves flat on the ground, and luckily he did not notice us, but with a final look round, disappeared again over the pass. The shikari and tiffin coolie were with me at the time, but we soon left the shikari behind in our haste, and I never saw him again until I got back to camp. It was a painful struggle up to the summit of the pass, a steep slope of loose stones, which gave way at every step, and an exceedingly rarified air, but at last

we arrived at the top. A glorious view met the eye, but not a sign of the yak, except his footprints leading up into rocks on the right. So further upwards still we climbed, and on turning a corner, beheld our quarry feeding below us on a few tufts of grass. Climbing carefully down the rocks to a projecting spur about 200 yards from the yak, I got my first shot, and wounded him badly; he moved slowly on a few yards, and, after a shot or two more from the Mauser, rolled over on a bed of snow. He was a magnificent beast, with his massive head covered with curly black hair, an enormous bushy tail, and the hair hanging down underneath his belly a foot to eighteen inches. The horns at the base measured 16 in. in circumference, and 31 in. in length, the greatest width (inside measurement) being 27 ins. By this time it was six o'clock, and we made haste for home, but it was not until long after dark that we arrived back, and coolies had come out to look after us.

The next morning I sent everybody off to skin the body. My cook, who was the only Mussulman, had to do all the skinning, a job that occupied the whole day, while the others held the animal in position at the end of long ropes, but no nearer than this they would go. In the evening the head was loaded on one Jippu, and the skin on another, and brought back to camp. That night I enjoyed the best beefsteak that I had eaten in the country yet, and for some days afterwards I fed on tongue. The next day I started off alone with Kal, the tiffin coolie, leaving the shikari behind to look after the skins. We turned up one of the valleys among the rocks, the weather having become cold, with sleet and snow falling. On arriving at the top of a ridge we made out some burhel in a neighbouring valley. It was impossible to approach them without being seen, so we sat down and waited in the snow and biting wind at a height of 18,000 feet. At length the burhel moved on a little, and we were able to crawl down unseen into the valley. Then followed a short and easy stalk; my first two shots brought down two, the third shot wounded one



GORGE IN THE KIOGADH VALLEY.



TYPICAL VIEW IN TIBET.





badly, and he made off, but that night one of the coolies found him lying under a rock stone dead. The horns of the biggest measured  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. in length and 11 in. in girth. On the 29th, starting out with Kala and the shikari, we forded the river and climbed up the slopes on the far side. An hour's climb brought us into a high level valley and, at the far end of it, with the telescope we made out some burhel feeding. There were one or two females among them, but most of them were males with very fine heads. Owing to the wind and other causes I was unable to get very near to them, so, when three of them appeared in sight a full 300 yards distant, I took a long shot at the biggest and hit him hard. The effect of this shot was to wake up all the others, and send them past at a gallop close to where I was lying. I fired shot after shot as they passed by, seemingly without effect, and I was cursing my bad shooting (for they all disappeared round a corner apparently unhurt) when, on going to look, I found that four had fallen, and later I secured the one that was wounded by the first shot, and close to this one I found two others. They were old animals, and their horns were very much broken, but two of them measured  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ins. round the base of the horns, and their various lengths were  $25\frac{1}{2}$  ins.,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ins., 23 ins.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ins., 22 ins., and  $18\frac{3}{4}$  ins. We quickly buried them under a pile of stones, to keep the leopards off, and then hurried homewards. The next day the coolies went up and brought them back to camp, and thus ended my shoot after burhel.

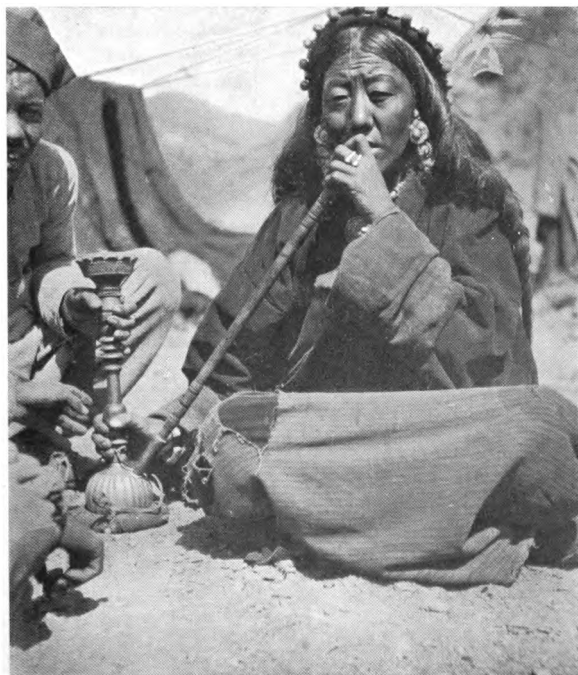
On the 1st August I moved my camp a few miles on, in order to be able to cross over the pass into Tibet more easily. This pass proved to be a very easy one, 17,450 feet high, and it only took me two hours to reach the top from the camp. The view to the north over Tibet was very extensive; great plains and terraces with low hills scattered everywhere, and of every shade of colour. The country looked barren, but it was really very rich in a small vegetation which nearly assumed the colour of the stones, and was thus quite invisible at a distance. The

descent was very gradual, and we soon came upon a herd of about thirty kiang, or wild asses, which were not at all afraid of us. The kiang is a handsome beast, but very inquisitive, and a favourite trick of his is to approach the stranger quite close and, after a good stare, gallop off with a loud snort, to repeat the operation from another direction; by this means he disturbs all the game in the neighbourhood, and never a day passed, as long as I was in Tibet, without my coming across several herds of these wild asses.

The next day's march was over a wide stony plain, and in the evening we descended to the river, which lay in a deep cutting 200 feet below the level of the plain. Here I came across a grey wolf loping along. I fired at him, and wounded him in a hind leg, but though we followed up his tracks for a mile and a half, we never succeeded in coming up with him. As usual in the afternoon the wind got up and blew with great violence for several hours. On the 5th we shifted our camp five miles to the north, passing a Tibetan camp by the way, but otherwise seeing nothing until coming to the place where the camp was to be pitched. Here we came across three nyan (*Ovis Ammon*) feeding on a delightful little oasis of green grass; they were three young males, and, picking out the biggest of them, I fired. The animal made off slowly, very hard hit, and we followed him up for about half a mile, and found him lying down, when another shot quite finished him off. He was an ungainly animal, but unfortunately the horns were very small. I never came across a bigger one alive the whole time I was in Tibet, though I picked up a pair of horns of one that had been killed by an avalanche the preceding winter; these measured 45 ins. in length, the tips being broken off. This camp, Chibchilam, was one of the pleasantest that I had been in, with a clear mountain stream running by teeming with fish. I had, unfortunately, no fishing rod with me, and though many a time I hooked them on a bent pin and cotton line, yet something always broke, and I never was able to pull one



MY COOLIES AND YAK TRANSPORT ON THE UTTADHURA PASS.



A TIBETAN LADY.



out. I therefore set the coolies to work, and one morning, where the river forked, by damming up both ends, we managed to land twelve fish, of which the largest was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; they made delicious eating for some days afterwards. Every day I scoured the hills in search of ammon, but never saw a big head. The springs were mostly dried up, and there was but little grass. There were hares in plenty, and a good many snow pigeon, which went into the pot, but the latter were at times decidedly tough. On the 19th we turned south, and crossed the plain for twelve miles without meeting water of any kind until coming to the camping ground. The next few camps were all over 16,000 feet, and though I went out shooting every day, I only saw small ammon, and even they were very scarce. The Tibetans whom I met, and I visited several encampments, were all extremely hospitable, and evidently very glad to see a stranger. They were only too ready to sell provisions, and were very fair in their dealings. One old man left his herd of goats in my charge for four days, while he went off to his village—a great proof of confidence.

On the 15th I crossed over the frontier into India. The transport went an easier way over the pass, while the skikari and I went over a pass 19,250 feet high, whence the view was magnificent. The time was now drawing to a close, and I had to be making my way back. On the 19th I crossed over the Utadhara pass and arrived at Milam. From the time I left Milam on the 16th July until I got back again the weather had been magnificent, although on the south side of the passes there had been constant rain. We left Milam on the 23rd, and by going long marches every day, arrived at Ranikhet on the last of August.

It rained the greater part of the march down, and the change in the character and growth of the vegetation was most remarkable. The path was now everywhere choked with rank weeds nine or ten feet high, which had to be laid flat before it was possible to pitch a tent, and after six weeks immunity from biting animals, the contrast

was not pleasant. However for a two months' trip in the rains nothing could have been more enjoyable in every way. The country has been but little visited by white men, and in consequence the people are still quite unspoilt. The expense is moderate, and everywhere the welcome was of the heartiest.

To anyone whose heart is perfectly sound there need be no fear of "Mountain Sickness" although most of the shooting has to be done at high altitudes, and plenty of walking has to be done before the game are found : yet they are in quite large enough numbers to enable anyone to obtain a fair day.

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## **Shooting in Bareilly.**

By B. W.

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ON the arrival of the Battalion in Bareilly in December 1904 we were not long in finding out that there was far more shooting, both small and large game, to be had within easy reach than we had been accustomed to in Rawal Pindi. In the latter place, snipe were few, while a duck was a rarity without travelling many hours in the train, with a possibility of finding nothing at the end of the journey, and to reach big game was nearly out of the question, though we had the advantage of being near Kashmir.

There are several places on the many lines leading from Bareilly where a good bag can be made in one day (in India, usually on a Thursday or a Sunday), the shooting party sleeping two nights in the railway carriage, which is slipped at the required station in the night, and taken on again on the morning on which the party are due back at Bareilly, thus saving all the trouble of turning out in the night and moving kit. One of such places is Behta-Gokul, a small station on the Lucknow line, an account of a two days' shoot at which I will attempt to give.

We were six guns the first day, and did not make a start until 7.30 a.m., after a hurried breakfast on the platform. Two hundred yards from the station a flock of geese were seen sitting on a jheel, but before we could get near them another flock came over, and A. got a right and left. The party then separated, in order to hunt a few outlying small jheels before tackling the big one, where most of the duck were supposed to be. On the way there two more geese, a few couple of snipe and some duck and teal were added to the bag, and the party then proceeded to lunch in the mangoe tope, where the tent had been pitched, close to the big jheel and in full view of countless duck sitting on the water. The jheel is



several miles long, about a quarter-mile wide, and very deep, but there are places where it is possible to stand up to the waist in the water and shoot the duck as they fly down the middle. Two guns went up the jheel in order to keep the birds on the move, while four extended in a shallow place, only mid-thigh deep, about half a mile down, and the shikaris kept them moving lower down still. Duck, teal, and geese came over in hundreds, and continued to come over until it was too dark to shoot and we were too cold to stand in the water any longer. The percentage of hits to rounds fired was not high, but it is only fair to add that the birds were, in fact, far more were out of shot than were in shot, but no one was ever left for more than ten minutes without getting a chance at something. The result of the day was as follows :— Four geese, forty-one duck, fifteen teal, thirteen snipe, seven pigeon,—total eighty.

The next day we were only four guns, as B. and P. had to return to Bareilly. We were out before daylight, and, pursuing the same tactics as the evening before, got thirty-six duck and six teal before breakfast. We then went on to the other small outlying jheels, as the duck seemed to have had enough of it, and to have left our neighbourhood altogether. We soon found our friends the geese again, sitting on a small patch of water. We laid our plans carefully, surrounded them, and advanced simultaneously on the centre, with the result that the geese were rather caught napping, and W. got two easy rights and lefts at them, while V. got one goose and a duck. We afterwards got two couple of snipe off the same small jheel. After another similar, and equally successful stalk, we tried a belt of bushes for partridge and peacock, got one of the latter, and then had lunch. Not spending more than half an hour over this meal, we pushed on, missing some partridges and hares, and adding another partridge to the bag, and then our luck seemed to have deserted us, for we did nothing much more until darkness stopped the shooting at about six p.m., except that one out of a flock of geese flying too low succumbed to a volley of eight barrels of No. 6 and No. 8

shot. After twelve hours' walking and wading we were glad to find our railway carriage, hot baths and dinner awaiting us. Bag for the day :—Six geese, seventy-two duck, twelve teal, nine snipe, two peafowl, one quail, one pigeon,—total 103.

The following is the total bag made by the Officers of the Battalion for the year up to the 30th November. The results of previous years may also be seen below :—

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Geese - - - -	21	6	—	—	—
Duck - - - -	441	202	130	374	57
Teal - - - -	169	120	106	57	35
Snipe - - - -	1115	1060	281	313	566
Partridge - - -	105	70	74	68	69
Quail - - - -	167	748	2011	3141	1298
Pigeon - - - -	80	42	—	—	—
Sisi - - - -	—	8	—	18	2
Hares - - - -	28	16	30	59	21
Peafowl - - - -	20	5	—	—	11
Jungle Fowl - -	14	11	—	—	—
Pheasant - - -	9	—	—	—	—
Chakor - - - -	133	28	—	3	20
Sandgrouse - - -	—	15	1	4	1
Hog Deer - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Chikara - - - -	2	—	—	16	—
Swampdeer - - -	12	—	—	—	1
Goral - - - -	15	5	8	2	2
Pig - - - -	3	1	—	—	—
Sambhur - - - -	5	—	—	—	—
Blackbuck - - -	16	15	—	12	1
Chital - - - -	6	1	—	—	—
Khahar - - - -	6	—	—	—	—
Musk Deer - - -	—	—	1	—	—
Burhel - - - -	12	4	—	—	—
Yak - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Ovis Ammon - - -	1	2	—	—	—
Tahr - - - -	—	—	8	—	—
Black Bear - - -	3	3	3	6	11
Red Bear - - - -	1	—	6	4	6
Bara Singh - - -	1	4	4	2	4
Nilgai - - - -	1	—	—	—	1
Leopard - - - -	1	—	—	1	1
Tiger - - - -	—	1	—	—	—
Ibex - - - -	—	4	7	—	27
Shapu and Urial -	—	17	2	1	2
Serow - - - -	—	2	2	—	—
Thibetan Antelope -	—	5	—	—	—
Thibetan Gazelle -	—	2	—	—	—
Various - - - -	277	68	23	127	119
Total - - - -	2666	2465	2697	4208	2253

## Polo in Kashmir.

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THE Kashmir Open Tournament was played at Gulmarg, on the 21st August, 1905, and three Officers who were going to Kashmir on leave that year, decided to compete for it, making up the team with Captain Lannowe, of the "Queen's." They styled themselves the British Infantry Team, and the other teams were:—12th Bengal Cavalry, The Chummery, Remnants, The Gymkhana, Relics.

The first ties were rather spoilt by the ground being very slippery, and many falls took place. In the first round the British Infantry beat Remnants 6 goals 3 subsidiaries to nil, and in the second round the Relics by 6 goals 4 subsidiaries to 2 goals 1 subsidiary. This last was quite the best game in the Tournament.

The final was a very good game between the British Infantry and the Chummery, the score at the end of the third chukkur being:—Chummery, 3 goals; British Infantry 2 goals 1 subsidiary. In the fourth chukkur only two more subsidiaries were added to the British Infantry score. However, Harker and Denison each hit a goal in the fifth, and, the few minutes' play left for the 6th chukkur not producing any score, the British Infantry were left the winners by 4 goals 3 subsidiaries to 3 goals. The same team had shortly before won an American handicap tournament from scratch with a score of 33 goals 23 subsidiaries.

### BRITISH INFANTRY.

1. R. H. Bond.
2. E. B. Denison.
3. T. H. Harker.
4. Captain M. Lannowe.

### THE CHUMMERY.

1. Colonel Blennerhasset, R.A.M.C.
  2. Captain Brown, A.V. Dept.
  3. Major Chaplin, 8th B. Lancers.
  4. Captain Buist, The Guides.
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## **The Public Schools Brigade Camp at Aldershot in 1905.**

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It occurred to those of us who attended the Public Schools Brigade camp at Aldershot this year, that a short account of a movement with which Riflemen have been closely associated for several years might prove of interest to the readers of the *Chronicle*.

It is only since the South African war that the old Public Schools yearly camp has pulled itself together and become a Brigade. This, combined with the fact that the professional element in the new organisation has always been supplied by Riflemen, is probably the reason why so few soldiers beside ourselves appear to have any idea what the Public Schools Brigade is. Now, however, that volunteering is beginning to take its place with football and cricket as a recognised factor in Public School life, the Brigade is becoming a national institution. In the lusty companies which now come every year into camp with the "swells" of the school in their ranks, and the captains of cricket and football amongst their N.C.O.'s, there is little resemblance to those small bodies of weedy youths who, chiefly because they were no good at other games, used to make a hobby of rifle shooting and call themselves Cadet Corps. Encouraged by a few far-seeing men amongst the masters, Cadet Corps are now becoming the fashion, and what that means in school life everybody knows; the vague idea that the whole thing after all was a farce, which used not long ago to be present somewhere at the back of every school volunteer's mind, has been dispelled by the practical work of the camp and the contact with Regular officers.

As with all British institutions of any real value, the development of the Public Schools Brigade is due entirely to the enterprise of individuals. The two

central figures of the movement are Major Hoare, of Haileybury, a Volunteer officer of great keenness and large experience, who has been the chief organiser and harmoniser of the camp from its beginning, and Major Riley, who has brought to bear on it those high administrative powers of his which are so well known to all Riflemen. The names of Henry Wilson and H. M. Wilson as Brigadiers, of Thornton as Brigade Major, of Salmon, Stephens, Innes, Grogan, Nugent, and other Riflemen as Battalion Commanders, Seconds-in-command, and of Col.-Sergt. Wood as Brigade Sergt.-Major, are a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the military training of the camp in past years.

Last year the Brigade reached a total strength of just over 2,000; it is not likely to grow much larger, firstly because the Public Schools Brigade Committee exercise a strict veto over the inclusion of schools whose company they do not desire, and secondly for financial reasons. I am not competent to enter into the financial side of the question in any detail, but I know enough to be able to say that in no other Volunteer Brigade is so thorough a training given at so small a cost to the public. The Public Schools Brigade authorities are most generous; they even pay the printing bill for the schemes, and the forage bill for the horses, and in many other ways provide moneys from their funds, which reduce the cost per head to the public for the training to a ridiculously small sum.

This year the Brigade was again about 2,000 strong, and comprised contingents from practically every public school of repute in England, with the notable exception of Eton. Gough commanded the Brigade, with Maclachlan as Brigade Major, and Sergt.-Major Bull as Brigade Sergeant-Major, Philips of the 60th was Second-in-command, and Riley occupied his usual position of Quartermaster and general business manager. Of the four Battalions into which the Brigade is formed, Congreve commanded one with King as his Second-in-command, Henniker another with Sherston as Adjutant,

Hoare another with Grogan as Second-in-command and Sturgis as Adjutant, while I took on the remaining one with the assistance of Verney.

The Brigade as usual began to assemble on the last Monday in July, and broke up on the following Wednesday week. This arrangement gives at least seven full days' work. The camp is on the Government House camping ground; the tents are pitched and told off, and the camp is all ready before the detachments come in, and is left standing, but clean, when they go. Officers' tents are ready pitched and furnished; there are kitchens, canteens, and recreation tents. Also there is an excellent Officers' mess.

The various school detachments always come out under their own Officers, and the battalions are as far as possible made up of the same schools year by year. The Officers of course are masters, and a few masters even come as privates in the ranks. The boys sleep five or six in a tent, are fed like fighting cocks, and seldom go sick, whatever the work or the weather. Everybody is as keen as can be, and the harder they are worked the better they like it. The discipline is excellent; hardly ever do complaints come as far as the Battalion commander, and when they do, a word in season is sufficient to check the playful attempt at disorder.

Rouse is usually at 5.30 a.m. The day starts with Brigade prayers, and is subsequently divided up so as to get as much work as possible into it. The syllabus comprises the complete training of the soldier, in every formation from a double sentry to a Somaliland square on the march. A good part of the time is given up to field days, the schemes for which are drawn up on the best Staff College lines, and are printed and distributed, so that all ranks can, and do, take a real interest in what is being done; and conferences are held after the battles are over. It is not very easy to devise a scheme which will produce a universal and bloody engagement in the given time, and which is also sufficiently realistic to appeal to such an intelligent body of Officers as are those of the Public Schools.

The scouts and cyclists and the signallers are trained separately under selected Volunteer Officers. They are all good, the scouts especially so, and Commanding Officers in the field can generally rely on getting useful and constant reports about the enemy's movements. It takes a lot to stop the scouts—on one occasion this year a whole patrol swam the Basingstoke Canal with all their clothes on—and their methods are very thorough; on another occasion a cyclist scout, whose motor bicycle had broken down, proceeded on the approach of two of the enemy's scouts to eat the message he was carrying; however, a page out of a field notebook takes some swallowing, and the other fellows had him by the throat before it was half way down, made him spit it out again, and brought both man and message back to their own commander!

We took part in one Divisional field day, and attacked in line with the 1st Guards Brigade. It is undoubtedly in attack that the Brigade is at its best; the lads work splendidly, and the company leading, when one considers the scanty opportunities available for practice, is simply wonderful. Everyone does their best, and everything, whether right or wrong, is done for a reason, and this after all is half the battle. For a long time I could not understand why the extended order work was so good, until Thornton pointed out to me that the section leaders are mostly big boys—"swells" in their schools—and that consequently there is no "back-chat" or nonsense of that kind, and any boy who shows a tendency not to play up, gets attended to after parade; in fact, the section leader runs his section as if it was a house footer team.

Several distinguished Officers were good enough to take an interest in the camp this year. Sir John French attended Church parade, held a march past afterwards, and then went round the lines of every company in the Brigade. Sir George White also came to look on at one of our field days. General Lloyd, to whose Brigade the camp is officially attached, as usual did everything

possible to help us, and acted as Chief Umpire at one of our field days. And all who saw us were very complimentary in their remarks.

In the intervals of work the camp becomes a sort of compendium of improvised games. In the evenings there are excellent sing-songs run by the Chaplain, Mr. Seaton, and on two occasions men came over from the Staff College and gave us most interesting lectures. On Sunday the gymnasium swimming bath is put at the disposal of the Brigade, and hundreds disported themselves in its pellucid depths; Sherston also, having backed himself to do the rings above the bath, sought, and found, the pellucid depths with all his Sunday clothes on.

It is esteemed an honour to go on guard; even Colour-Sergeants will disguise themselves in great coats, or cut off their stripes, so as to come on guard as private riflemen. The canteen, as is the case throughout the Army, is inclined to be a danger to efficiency, but in this case the tempter does not lurk in a pot of ale, but takes upon himself the form of a pink and singularly indigestible ice.

There is a tendency to laugh at all Volunteers, to say that they could never compete with Regulars, and that they are responsible for a flood of inexpert and uninformed criticism on military matters in the Press and Parliament, which at times amounts almost to a national danger, all of which is true enough, but this is the fault of the system, not of the Volunteer. Personally I have the greatest admiration for men who give up part of their leisure and put themselves to some expense in order to learn how to trail a pike in their country's service; the spirit is rare enough in these unpatriotic days.

However, neither of these objections apply to the Public Schools Brigade. The Brigade is not supposed to take over the field as such, though it would probably make a very good show if it did; and the whole-hearted way in which the Officers, men of mature age and much learning, as many of them are, cheerfully subordinate



themselves to Regular Officers of no great seniority, is both a proof of their desire to learn, and an example of great value to their boys.

The effect of ten days' discipline and practical soldiering on boys of an impressionable age from all parts of the kingdom is, I believe, of benefit to the country. They are drawn for the most part from that class which, while exerting a preponderating influence on the conduct of our national affairs, yet appears to be quite unable to realise what the military needs of this Empire are. Even this small experience of soldiering in their youth may impress them with an appreciation of the value of discipline and of the extreme technicality of modern soldiering, which may give them cause for reflection later on.

The connection of us Riflemen with the camp carries with it, moreover, certain material advantages. The Public School world is becoming familiar with the Green Jacket, with the result that a congenial field of employment as school instructors is being opened to our retiring N.C.O.'s; the number of old Riflemen occupying these billets is increasing fast, an arrangement both to the advantage of themselves and of the schools they go to. Also the practice in handling brigades and battalions in the field, which the camp offers to the Officers of both Regiments who attend it, is worth something; it is an opportunity which junior Officers do not often get.

To descend to the purely personal point of view, the ten days in camp is a perfect God-send to one who is condemned, from either poverty or ambition, to spend the rest of the year in an office in London. One learns or re-learns at least as much as one teaches, and the time spent in the same mess with other Riflemen from all parts of the world is a holiday of the best for one temporarily divorced from the Regiment.

I hope this indifferent account of the camp may suffice to show that the connection which we have already established with the Public Schools is worth keeping up.

This year it was only through the unremitting energy of Maclachlan that enough Riflemen were collected to fill the different posts; those who have once been to the camp are always ready to come again, but being mostly birds of passage, it is not often that they are available two years in succession. It comes at rather an awkward time of the year, but still it is well worth the consideration of anyone with inclination or leisure to volunteer for it.

J. BURNETT STUART.

## Red River Expedition.

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The following documents and information relative to this Expedition has been furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Calderon, late 60th Rifles.

### PROCLAMATIONS.

[True copy of printed proclamation.]



#### *To the loyal Inhabitants of Manitoba.*

HER Majesty's Government having determined upon stationing some troops amongst you, I have been instructed by the Lieut.-General Commanding in British North America to proceed to Fort Garry with the force under my command.

Our mission is one of peace, and the sole object of the expedition is to secure Her Majesty's sovereign authority. Courts of Law, such as are common to every portion of Her Majesty's Empire, will be duly established, and Justice will be impartially administered to all races and to all classes, the Loyal Indians or Half-Breeds being as dear to our Queen as any others of her Loyal Subjects.

The Force which I have the honor of commanding will enter your Province representing no party either in Religion or Politics, and will afford equal protection to the lives and property of all races and of all creeds.

The strictest order and discipline will be maintained, and private property will be carefully respected. All supplies furnished by the Inhabitants to the Troops will be duly paid for. Should anyone consider himself injured by any individual attached to the force, his grievance shall be promptly enquired into. All loyal people are earnestly invited to aid me in carrying out the above mentioned objects.

G. J. WOLSELEY,

*Colonel,  
Commanding Red River Force.*

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,  
30 June, 1870.

[True copy of printed proclamation.]



*Au peuple loyal de Manitoba.*

LE Gouvernement de sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre, ayant pris la resolution de mettre en garnison quelques regiments dans le territoire de Manitoba, j'ai ete instruit par le Lieutenant General Commandant des Provinces Britanniques de l'Amerique du Nord, de conduire la force sous mes ordres au Fort Garry.

Nous vous apportons la paix, et le seul objet de cette expedition, c'est de faire voir l'autorite de Sa Majesté la Reine.

Des Cours de Justice, telles qui existent dans toutes les autres Provinces de l'Empire de Sa Majesté seront etablies.

La justice se montrera sans partialite envers aucune classe, ou aucune race, les Sauvages et les Metis Loyaux, etant aussi cher à Sa Majesté que tous ses autres sujets.

Les soldats que j'ai l'honneur de commander ne representent point de parti, ni de religion, ni de politique, et ils sont venus expres pour proteger la vie et les biens de tous, sans distinction de race ou de culte. L'ordre et la discipline la plus rigide sera maintenue dans leurs rangs, et le personnel de tous les habitants ne sera sujet a aucun danger.

Tous ce que les habitants fournissent aux troupes leur sera paye. Si quelque habitant aura cause de se plaindre de la conduite d'aucun individu appartenant a cette brigade, il n'aura qu'a constater le fait devant moi pour obtenir de la justice. Chaque sujet loyal de La Reine est prie avec instance, de m'aider a accomplir le but ci-dessus cite.

G. J. WOLSELEY,

*Colonel,*

*Commandant de l'Exposition de la Rivière Rouge.*

Printed at New Nation Office,

WINNIPEG,

21st July, 1870.

GOVERNOR MACTAVISH  
TO THE  
INHABITANTS OF RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

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**Whereas**, I, WILLIAM MACTAVISH, Governor of Assiniboia, have been informed that a meeting is to be held to-day, of persons from the different Districts of the Settlement, for the ostensible purpose of taking into consideration the present political condition of the Colony, and for suggesting such measures as may appear to be best adapted for meeting the difficulties and dangers connected with the existing state of public affairs ;

*And Whereas* I deem it advisable, at this conjuncture, to place before that meeting, as well as before the whole body of the people, what it appears to be necessary for me to declare, in the interests of public order, and of the safety and welfare of the Settlement ;

THEREFORE, I NOTIFY ALL WHOM IT CONCERNS, That, during the last few weeks large bodies of armed men have taken up positions on the public high road to Pembina, and, contrary to the remonstrances and protests of the public authorities, have committed the following unlawful acts :—

First. They have forcibly obstructed the movements of various persons travelling on the public highway, in the peaceable prosecution of their lawful business, and have thus violated that personal liberty which is the undoubted right of all Her Majesty's subjects.

Secondly. They have unlawfully seized and detained on the road at La Riviere Sale, in the parish of St. Norbert, goods and merchandise of various descriptions, and of very considerable value, belonging as well to persons coming into the Colony, as to citizens already settled here, and carrying on their business in the Settlement, thereby causing great loss and inconvenience not only to the owners of those goods, but, as has formally been complained of, also to the carriers of the same, and possibly involving the whole Colony in a ruinous responsibility.

Thirdly. They have unlawfully interfered with the public mails, both outgoing and incoming, and, by thus tampering with

the established means of communication between the Settlement and the outside world, have shaken public confidence in the security of the mails, and given a shock to the trade and commerce of the Colony, of which the mischievous effects cannot now be fully estimated.

Fourthly. Not only without permission, but in the face of repeated remonstrances on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in immediate charge of Fort Garry, they have, in numbers varying from about sixty to one hundred and twenty, billeted themselves upon that Establishment, under the plea of protecting it from a danger which they alleged was known by themselves to be imminent, but of which they have never yet disclosed the particular nature; they have placed armed guards at the gates of an establishment which, every stick and stone of it, is private property; in spite of the most distinct protestations against such a disregard of the rights of property, they have taken possession of rooms within the Fort; and, although they have there, as yet, committed no direct act of violence to person or property, beyond what has been enumerated, yet, by their presence in such numbers with arms, for no legitimate purpose that can be assigned, they have created a state of excitement and alarm within and around the Fort, which seriously interferes with the regular business of the establishment.

Fifthly. A body of armed men have entered the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Pembina, where certain Gentlemen from Canada, with their Families, were peaceably living; and, under threats of violence, have compelled them to quit the establishment at a season of the year when the rigors of winter were at hand, and forced them to retire within American Territory.

And, in the last place, they have avowed it as their intention, in all those unlawful proceedings, to resist arrangements for the transfer of the Government of this country, which have been made under the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, and thus virtually to set at defiance the Royal authority. Instead of adopting those lawful and constitutional means which, under the enlightened rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty, our Queen, are sufficient for the ultimate attainment of every object, that rests upon reason and justice, the persons who have been engaged in committing those unlawful deeds, have resorted to acts which directly tend to involve themselves in consequences of the gravest nature, and to bring upon the Colony and the country at large, the evils of anarchy and the horrors of war.

THEREFORE, in the interests of law and order, in behalf of all the securities you have for life and property, and, in a word, for the sake of the present and the future welfare of the Settlement and its inhabitants, *I again earnestly and emphatically* PROTEST *against each and all of these unlawful acts and intents.*

I charge those engaged in them, before they are irretrievably and hopelessly involved, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, under the pains and penalties of law; and whatever, in other respects, may be the conclusions of those who meet to deliberate upon the present critical and distracted state of public affairs, I adjure you as citizens having the interests of your country and your kindred at heart, to ratify and proclaim, with all the might of your united voices, this public notice and protest, and so avert from the country a succession of evils, of which those who see the beginning may never see the end.

You are dealing with a crisis out of which may come incalculable good or immeasurable evil: and, with all the weight of my official authority and all the influence of my individual position, let me finally charge you to adopt only such means as are lawful and constitutional, rational and safe.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort Garry, this Sixteenth day of November, 1869.

[L.S.]

W. MACTAVISH,

*Governor of Assiniboia.*

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*True Copy of Oath in Louis Riel's own handwriting, but without Signature. Traced January 24th, 1905, from original.*

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Do you swear to support and to obey the provisional gouvernement established in Rupert's land and the North West, on the 24th day of November last on the year of our Lord 1869.

So help you God!!!

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## FORM OF REPORT.

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Letter of Brigade.—H.

Corps.—60th Royal Rifles (1st Battalion).

Officer Commanding.—Captain Charles M. Calderon.

No. of Boats.—Six.

Strength.—Officers, 6. Sergeants, 5. Rank and file, 43.  
Voyageurs, 9. (6) Six Iroquois and six Canadians (6).

Date of Starting from Mc Neill Bay	-	-	1870.	21st July.
„ Arrival at Fort Francis	-	-	-	8th August.
„ Starting from „	-	-	-	„ „
„ Arrival at Rat Portage	-	-	-	13th „
„ Starting from „	-	-	-	„ „
„ Arrival at Fort Alexander	-	-	-	20th „
„ Starting from „	-	-	-	21st „
„ Arrival at Lower Fort Garry	-	-	-	23rd „
„ Starting from „ „	-	-	-	„ „
„ Arrival at Fort Garry	-	-	-	24th „

A. How many Clinker and how many Carvel built Boats?  
Size of Boats of several classes and the fullest possible description of them, giving, if possible, the maker's name and place where built.

State the relative merits of each class, as regards sailing, rowing, suitability for running rapids, capacity for carrying both men and stores, and durability when being portaged, etc., etc.

Give your opinion from what you have seen and from the experience you now have had, as to what you think would be the best boat for such an expedition.

B. What accidents occurred to the boats and when did they take place?

Did you leave any boats behind, and if so, where? and for what reason? and did you get others in their place?

What was the common method used in repairing boats?

### C. BOAT EQUIPMENT.

Was the boat equipment supplied of good quality and of a proper description?



Report upon the sails, tackle, tracking lines, oars, rowlocks, rudders, etc., etc.

Was the Tool chest supplied to each Brigade what it should have been?

Give your ideas upon what a tool chest should contain for this service.

What were the means supplied for repairing boats, and what do you consider they should have been?

#### D. VOYAGEURS.

State the number of Voyageurs supplied to each boat, and also the number of Iroquois Ojibway (Indians), French Canadian or English speaking men. Which was the best class?

Did you leave any behind, from incompetency or other cause, and if so, where?

Of those you brought on here, how many were useless?

Give any information on the subject of Voyageurs that might be useful in the organisation of any future expedition.

#### E. PROVISIONS.

Have you any remarks to make on the description of the rations?

Was it sufficient in quantity?

If not sufficient, what changes could be advantageously made on this point?

Did the cases (cans?) for the tea and sugar for immediate consumption answer well? Could they be improved upon?

F. In working over portages, what do you consider is the best mode of proceeding to insure speed, due regard being had for the safety of the boats, and the protection of the stores from injury whilst being carried across?

What are the best appliances for soldiers in carrying pork and other heavy barrels and packages over the portages?

Did the men soon become accustomed to using portage straps?

#### G. CLOTHING.

Was the kit supplied to each man what was required?

What alterations might have been advantageously made in it?

The Colonel Commanding will feel much obliged if officers commanding Brigades will report and make suggestions upon any

other points in connection with the conveyance of men, boats, and stores, that might be useful hereafter, should it ever be necessary to organise another expedition of this nature.

By order,

H. G. HUYSHE, Capt.,

Red River Expedition, 1870.

For D. A. A. G.

## REPORT.

H Brigade.—1st Battalion 60th Royal Rifles.

Officers.—Officer Commanding, Captain C. M. Calderon ; Subn. Officers—Lieuts. Coulson, Mitchell, Innes, and Holbeck ; Asst. Surgeon Shaw. Left at Fort Francis (Depot).

N. C. Officers.—Colour-Sergeant Lawrence and three other Sergeants. Rank and file, including Corporals, forty-three (43).

Voyageurs.—Six (6) Iroquois Indians, and six (6) English Canadians.

Boats.—(6) Six in all. All Clinker built.

	Boats	Officers	Sergts.	Corpls. and Privates	Indians	English Canadians
Grand total.—	6	5	4	43	6	6
We left Mc Neil's Bay on Shebandowan Lake					21st July, 1870.	
Arrived at Fort Francis			-	-	8th Aug.	"
Left	"	"	-	-	"	"
Arrived at Rat Portage			-	-	13th	"
Left	"	"	-	-	"	"
Arrived Port Alexander			-	-	20th	"
Left	"	"	-	-	21st	"
Arrived at Lower Fort Garry			-	-	23rd	"
Left	"	"	-	-	"	"
Arrived at Fort Garry			-	-	24th	"

which was occupied without opposition, the Rebel leaders having fled for the American frontiers. Headquarters of the Expedition took over the Fort, and the troops camped in the immediate neighbourhood.

### A. REPORT ON THE BOATS.

No. 1	{ Clinker built }	Maker	Where made	Sailing	Rowing	Storage	Strength
		Gorman	Kingston	Good	Fair	Good	Good
2	Ditto	Knapp	"	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair
3	Ditto	"	"	Good	Good	Good	Fair
4	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	"	"	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair
6 <sup>1</sup>	Ditto	" ?	" ?	Good	Excellent	Fair	Weak
6 <sup>2</sup>	Carvel	Quebec	"	Fair	Fair	Good	Good
	(maker's name unknown)						

This last boat was not Clinker built—was both larger and heavier than the others—consequently gave more trouble at the portages. On the other hand it was very strong and had good stowage qualities. It held quite comfortably twelve persons, whereas the others only eleven all told. Each of the boats was commanded by an officer or Color-Sergeant. The remaining N. C. officers and men worked the oars, the English Canadian voyageurs taking their turn when not otherwise employed in sailing or steering.

As to suitability of running rapids, No. 1 from having greater depth of keel and other peculiarities of construction, drew two inches more water than any of the other boats in my brigade, and for that and other reasons was not so manageable in rapids as the others, all of which ran easily. No. 1 by its greater relative strength made up in some measure for this defect, as it weathered many hard knocks received in rapids and elsewhere.

Were it possible to unite the good points of the large Carvel and Knapp's small boats, such as No. 2 and 5 of H Brigade, I should unhesitatingly say that a boat on such a model would be the best for a similar expedition. At the same time, judging from my own personal experience, I incline to the opinion that a slightly modified form of No. 1, H Brigade, by Gorman, would be found to be a good style of craft, combining qualities suitable for both lake and river.

B. At Tanner's Rapids, No. 1 boat struck and had two planks split, No. 5 also struck and had two planks stove in. On Rainy Lake, No. 6 became strained, not being strong enough to carry much sail, and was also injured in portaging, being of light construction. I consequently left her at Fort Francis, and obtained in exchange a large Quebec (Carvel built) boat. Nos. 3 and 4 were not strong enough to carry much sail in heavy weather, such as we encountered on Lake of the Woods, where both boats were strained, the knees being too weak, several giving way and No. 4's mainmast going overboard. No. 6 (Carvel) was injured in portaging, and had to undergo repair at White-Head Portage, Winnipeg River. The various injuries to the boats were made good at the earliest opportunity after the accidents occurred, and in order to remedy leakages, the injured planks were made good by putting on a coating of white lead, covering this with cotton-wool, and then nailing over the cracks, plates of tin. Knees

could only be replaced by getting suitable wood from the roots of the balsam tree, or old seasoned oak.

### C. BOAT EQUIPMENT.

It was of tolerably good quality; the oars, however, were indifferent, and some of them unsuitable to the boats for which they were appportioned. The sails were not in every case suitable to the boat for which they were supplied, and except one pair of blocks, there was no extra tackle. The rowlocks were of good quality; being however of iron, and fitting into sockets, they were liable to be lost, and not easily replaced. The boat lamp was unsuitable, and as no oil was supplied with it, was therefore useless. Screws, long nails, copper nails and rivets, more plate tin, white lead and cotton-wool, larger augers, or a centre-bit, with a variety of cutting and boring tools fitting into it, were required, in addition to the articles contained in the tool chest. The method used in repairing boats I have already described under heading B. I would suggest that spare planks be taken in each boat, and that a pitch pot and caulking tools be supplied to each brigade. Wooden pegs would be preferable to iron rowlocks, except at the bow and stern. I noticed that the Indians in the bow of the boats often preferred to use a strong paddle when running a rapid or stemming a strong current.

D. Six British Canadians (Voyageurs), and six Iroquois Indians were provided for my brigade. As they preferred working in pairs, each with his mate, I placed two Iroquois in Nos. 2, 3, and 5 boats respectively, and two Voyageurs in Nos. 1, 4, and 6; and when I considered necessary, I obtained the aid of the Iroquois in guiding all the boats down difficult rapids, for which they are undoubtedly the best men. As however my other Voyageurs were more or less accustomed to boats, they proved useful in navigating the lakes, and when repairs were required to be done to the boats. They were also less difficult to manage than the Indians, who, on the other hand, were excellent men on a portage, and capable of carrying great weights.

At Fort Francis we had three more Iroquois attached to the brigade, so that I was able to place one in each of the boats (1, 4, and 6), which hitherto had only Canadian Voyageurs,—a necessary measure, owing to the difficult navigation of the Winnipeg River. We also received a guide, a half-breed Chippewa—Jean Jordan by name—a capable fellow, who was afterwards exchanged for

two Chippewa Indians, Jordan having to return to Fort Francis. I left no Indians or Voyageurs behind from incompetency, and cannot say that any of those attached to my brigade were useless.

I am quite of opinion that for the general navigation on this route, taking into account the numerous rapids, that Indians are the best men for the service. As however many of them are not handy in sailing boats of the description used on this expedition, I would suggest that each boat should be provided with two trained Indians, and one Voyageur accustomed to lake navigation, and capable of repairing boats.

E. The rations were of good quality, but not sufficient in quantity, taking into account the hard work required of the men. Salt beef and rice would make an agreeable change to a continuous diet of salt pork and biscuits. A good deal of the ration of pork was used up in the cooking, and the men had seldom time to cook the beans, and I had reason to believe that on more than one occasion a bag of beans was purposely lost on a portage, the men considering them a useless incumbrance. I would suggest as a suitable allowance, namely,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. salt pork or beef,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. biscuit or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. flour, with a proportionate quantity of preserved potatoes or rice, and an increased ration of sugar (for the tea). A half ration of dried apples would occasionally make a wholesome supplement to the ordinary ration; they are used in the lumber camps. The Voyageurs and Indians not being accustomed to a limited ration, made many complaints of insufficient allowance.

F. Whenever practicable, working by crews, whether in portaging boats or cargo, is the best plan. It cannot however be always adhered to, the strength of two or more crews being sometimes required to portage a boat. The soldiers soon became accustomed to use portage straps, and found them the best aid in carrying barrels or heavy packages.

G. Not exactly; a strong over shirt or blouse, dark blue or green in colour, with overall trousers of same material, together with a blue woollen jersey for cold weather, would, in addition to the strong serge jacket and trousers, make a serviceable kit, completed with two pairs of untanned beef mocassins for boat work, and one pair ordinary ammunition boots (with extra laces).

In conclusion, I would remark that a considerable inconvenience and loss of time would be avoided if a rather longer interval of time were allowed between the passage of one brigade and the next. To conclude, very stringent regulations should be enforced to ensure the cleanliness of camping grounds in the vicinity of the portages.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. M. CALDERON, Capt.,  
*Commanding H Brigade.*

To the Officer Commanding  
Red River Expedition,  
British North America (1870).

## Memorial Inscription recording the Services of Major-General Augustin Prevost.

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*From East Barnet Churchyard.*

Sacred to the Memory of AUGUSTIN PREVOST, ESQ., Major-General in his Majesty's army, Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Regiment of Foot. By birth a native and citizen of Geneva. He entered the service of Great Britain in 1756, in the rank of Major, and uniformly distinguished himself, with the zeal and honour of a tried soldier. He merited, and on repeated occasions obtained, the thanks, both public and private, of the Generals under whom he served. He finished his more active military career with the memorable defence of Savannah in Georgia in 1779, where he commanded, and in a fort entrenched merely on the spirit of the occasion, sustained a formal siege, against the combined armies, French and American, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, of above three times his own number, supported by a powerful fleet, and furnished with a numerous and well served artillery. He repulsed them in a general and well sustained assault, and finally compelled them to raise the siege, thirty-three days from his being closely invested,—twenty-six open trenches and fifteen open batteries.

He died in the year 1786. *Ætatis* 63.

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NOTE.—In the list of Officers of 1801, the name of *George Prevost* (6th August, 1794) is to be found. (A naval family of this name lived for many years at the town of Southampton—an *Admiral Prevost*.)



SERGEANT AND MRS. DUBBERLEY.  
(Late 60th Rifles, 1905. Married 1845.)







COLOR-SERGEANT ROWAT.

“During the King’s recent visit to Sheffield, His Majesty asked to see Color-Sergeant Rowat (late of the King’s Royal Rifles). Color-Sergeant Rowat is a member of society, and during the South African War was one of the Rev. O. S. Watkins’ chief helpers. Both in the Siege of Ladysmith and in the after fighting up country, his devotion to the cause of his Master and his Church won the admiration of all who knew him. His career has been remarkable. He is the proud possessor of five war medals. During the South African War he was four times mentioned in despatches, earned the coveted distinction of the ‘Distinguished Conduct Medal,’ and received a telegram from Lord Kitchener himself, congratulating him on his bravery. He was invalided out of the service towards the end of the war, owing to a severe wound received in Col. Benson’s disastrous fight. His Majesty shook hands heartily with his old soldier, spoke words of strong commendation concerning his services, and has since forwarded to him the Royal Victorian medal in silver.”



## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* at such a date as will ensure that they come to hand by November 30th, 1905, *without fail*.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad, it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," etc., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Editor, and that a *supplementary* "Record," etc., up to the end of the year, *together with the Battalion State*, should be posted on December 31st.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

- 1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
- 2.—All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block type, thus: **LADAKH**.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to MAJOR RILEY, Rifle Depôt, Winchester, and marked "*King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle*" outside.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Honorary Secretary.





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